

# Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

FEBRUARY 20TH 1960 20 CENTS



## Why Our Defence Forces Are Useless



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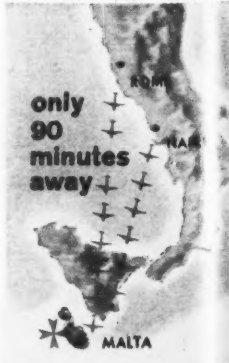
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# Saturday Night

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## INSIDE STORY

**THE COVER:** Canada's obsolescent all-weather fighter, the CF-100.

Defence costs have been a worry to Canadians since the close of World War II. The figures have been high and there has been the uneasy suspicion that the country was not getting its money's worth. Now **John Gellner**, SN's Contributing Editor on Military Affairs, takes a keen professional look at the situation today. See "Can We Really Save on Defence?" beginning on Page 13.

Professor **Maxwell Cohen** of the Faculty of Law of McGill University was a member of the Canadian delegation to the last meeting of the Assembly of the United Nations. From this point of vantage he discusses the achievements and failures of the meeting in "The UN: Toward a World Government", on Page 17.

The unexpected death of Premier Paul Sauvé of Quebec was a national loss. For a discussion of the situation by an expert in Quebec affairs, see "Barrette's Quebec: The Opposition Knives Are Out" by **Miriam Chapin**, on Page 19. Miriam Chapin wrote the explosive *Quebec Today*.

SN's New York Correspondent, **Anthony West**, strikes a blow for personal liberty when and where he can. The recent trial and conviction of the "Apalachin gangsters" he feels, was a travesty of justice as developed in English-speaking countries. Page 21.

Canadians, both business and labor leaders, have a lot still to learn about strikes and how to avoid them. **Robson Black**, expert in Scandinavian affairs and president of the Canadian Scandinavian Foundation, draws some interesting comparisons and points the lesson in "The Land That Found a Cure for Strikes" on Page 23.

Writing from London, **Charles Taylor** reports that the Royal Navy is today little more than a sea-going police force and that British shipbuilders are steadily losing business to foreign competitors. "Britannia No Longer Rules the Waves" appears on Page 25.

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## Letters

### Social Credit's Faults

I generally have a congenial reaction when reading *SATURDAY NIGHT* but quite the reverse was my reaction when reading Professor John A. Irving's Social Credit in Alberta [SN: Jan. 9]. I recall having the same feeling once when I saw a string of partially-washed dirty linen strung out in the sunshine. But I did rather enjoy looking at the accompanying pictures. Somewhere the cost must have been quite a bit.

You see, I lived through that time when twenty-five dollars a month looked awful good and that was the time when an enormous hoax was put over the people of Alberta. But it was a very lucky hoax—the so-called Social Credit government got all the breaks. Preparations for war brought renewed prosperity. Then came the discovery of oil galore and money to burn. Not long since, about 20 million was not much better used than if thrown down the sewer pipes. The preacher in Ecclesiastes ["Money answereth everything"] seemed to have hit the nail on the head. There are still many of the best minds in Alberta that are convinced that lots of money but *not* good government backs the so-called Social Credit Government of Alberta. Incidentally, I notice Mr. Irving overlooks the fact that in the Federal field Social Credit is wiped out. MAYERTHORPE, ALTA. A. E. SHERRATT

### An Age of Lunacy?

Gerald Taaffe in his review of three books dealing with British politics expresses his reaction to one which deals with a defence of Liberalism by observing that he noted an air of professional underdogism in it, that it reminded him of "the twilight world of letters to the editor". That Mr. Taaffe's review is worth reading is due to the comprehensive character of the three books reviewed—comprehensive as far as a short-term outlook goes and not even that when it comes to the book on the Labor Party.

John A. Irving, writing on the Social Credit movement in Alberta, quotes Premier Manning without comment, presumably in approbation, to the effect that "The (same) bible makes clear to man that there is only one solution, it is not by education, reform or human effort but only *to* (sic) a personal spiritual new birth".

If Mr. Irving chooses to write from some twilight zone, SN readers still want to know about national affairs and my query is whether this patent absurdity and others in the article, suggests that we might be headed towards an age of lunacy in public affairs—at least I am to watch for "twilight world" letters on this and kindred matters to gauge the forces of sanity in our society.

ISLINGTON, ONT.

J. E. MACKAY

### Not Mouldy

One can heartily endorse Mr. Thompson's letter, "Lo No Lobbyist" [SN: Jan. 9] except the paragraph beginning "If any white community . . . . . than on all the Indians put together". This paragraph is not true to fact nor fair to the Indian Dept. in Ottawa, the field men of the Dept., the clergy, teachers, doctors and nurses who have worked with the Indians. e.g.

*Schools:* When I came to Canada in April 1914 there were Indian day schools and residential schools, the cost of which was largely paid by the Dept. and the churches. Wood was the fuel bought from the Indians. I think today the Dept. pays the greater share of the cost.

*Medical Services:* Prior to the advent of cars and flying, the medical services were not extensive, but today, the last report I saw was over \$11 million a year or greater. Standard medicines were at the teacher's residence and were there issued; special prescriptions were issued by the doctor. I remember on several occasions going with the late Dr. Morron round the reserve to put up a patient after midnight, (the doctor had driven 90 miles). I remember walking 11 miles at 10-below-zero after dark through bush country to a relay station to call the doctor. I have taken maternity cases to hospital at all hours of the night and then been in school at 9 a.m.

*Rations:* Mr. Thompson's \$5 per year treaty money, mouldy bacon, flour and matches are not true to my experience, because, being the only employee of the Dept. on the reserve, I issued the rations. In the '40's when I issued the rations, which I did for over 20 years, this was the ration of food for widows with children and old couples: Flour 40 lbs., bacon 10 lbs., sugar 4 lbs., cheese 5 lbs., syrup 4 lbs., rolled oats 10 lbs., beans 8 lbs., tea 2 lbs., matches 3 boxes, rice 2 lbs.,

soap 4 bars, baking powder 2 lbs., salt 2 lbs. A single ration was less in proportion. This was a monthly allowance. When the Family Allowance was introduced I made the original ones, as I had the church registers and so could give the exact particulars required.

With the advent of old-age pension I made out the applications after digging deep into old church records. I verified one from an old school register of 1896 where the teacher had put the age and the date of admission to school of the person.

A patient discharged from Sanatorium was given special food rations for at least three months to help build up the patient's health, and still is today.

Today I am certain the old people or widows with children receive a monthly cheque instead of food.

I also issued blankets, fish nets, twine, snare wire and tenting canvas.

These are facts that I know from experience, having done the work. This is different from some mouldy bacon, flour and matches as Mr. Thompson states. This is not sleazy thinking, but from practical experience of over 30 years with our Indian brethren. It may be different in some places, but what I have stated are facts.

*All Saints Indian School*

PRINCE ALBERT (CANON) G. J. WAITE

### Age and Promises

At the end of the last federal election campaign I listened, like most Canadians, to a speech delivered over TV by the present Prime Minister. Among many promises, he assured the older citizens they were to receive a goodly increase in old age pensions, over and above the nine-dollar increase which brought the pension to \$55 monthly. This he claimed was not sufficient. He also promised the age for receiving the old age pension would be at 65 years instead of 70, the assistance at 60 years instead of 65. "Yes, and even at 50 years of age if needed". Now he and his party boast about giving the nine dollars, and feel awfully puffed up with the small increase.

The Prime Minister said with emotion that many persons, through no fault of their own, were in need of a pension sufficient for their needs.

Now I really thought Mr. Diefenbaker was a truly Christian man, but I often wonder when he flies to his aged mother's



side, if he ever gives thought to other old ladies and gentlemen obliged to live in miserable quarters and not so good hospitals.

Even ordinary folk need a decent living, even those who are not parents of high officials.

Strangely enough there always seems to be ample funds for round-the-world trips, etc.

Perhaps I was greatly deceived by a flow of emotional words. But never again, I simply turn off my TV now.

HALIFAX

(Mrs.) G.M.M.

## Indians and Apartheid

One gets a little tired of the stone-throwing directed at the government of South Africa by people of North America, for the latter are living in houses of glass. What is written below refers particularly to Canada but in general it applies in even greater degree to the U.S.A.

The white people of South Africa have a serious problem of a kind that we have not because of a combination of good luck, the ill-deeds of our forefathers who killed off many of the original inhabitants by firearms, white men's diseases and starvation, and a climate probably less agreeable to a rapid increase in population than that of South Africa.

Will anyone question "starvation"? Who killed off the buffalo, the passenger pigeons and to a large extent the moose and caribou? In many parts of the country deeply-worn caribou trails are to be found where there are no caribou today. In Newfoundland the whites hunted and killed off the Indians themselves, instead. In December 1827 an official in Cape Breton wrote to the Provincial Secretary in Halifax asking aid for the Indians. Here is an extract from the letter: "There are some piteous cases among these poor creatures. A woman, who has some orphans under her care, sent us word that she could not come to beg for lack of something to cover her nakedness, and I remark that many industrious hunters, who used to appear comfortably clad, are now squalid and in rags".

This was merely because those who hunted for the hides only had killed off so many of the moose and caribou, particularly the latter, of which there had been large numbers on the island, leaving the carcasses to rot in the woods and barrens. They were aided in this, no doubt, by the Indians themselves who had been furnished with firearms and who were too ignorant to realize the results of what was being done. Similar things happened right across the country.

How many of our critics of the South African government would advocate giving this country back to the Indians? How many of these critics, descendants of our early white settlers, are there, who would not complain if asked to put their



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hands deeply enough into their money pockets to really hurt, in order to improve the condition of the descendants of the early Indians?

How many of these same white critics would advocate unrestricted immigration of colored peoples into Canada? I doubt if there would be one. If asked, these critics would reply "Canada has no race problem and does not want one" and "we must protect our way of life and our standard of living; we are not responsible for surplus populations in other countries". Yes, Canada is another country, but it is a part of the same world.

It is safe to say that, on the whole, if Canada had a race problem such as South Africa's, those who are the most virulent critics of the South African government would be among the most extreme here in advocating segregation or something of the sort. Yes, we must protect our standard of living and way of life. This is just what the whites in South Africa are trying to do. Who are we, who are fortunate in not having a similar problem, largely because we are the beneficiaries of the results of the ill-deeds of our forefathers, to point our fingers at the South Africans or to advise them what to do?

This is not written to in any way defend the government of South Africa. It is written rather to show up most of its critics for the hypocrites that they are. I do not know the answers.

CHESTER, N.S.

E. A. CRAWLEY

### Not Three Kings

With reference to the December 19th edition in which Douglas J. Wilson and Anthony West speak of the meaning of Christmas. First, may I offer congratulations for their challenging and meaningful contributions. While I believe Christ's death is the reason for his life in the first place, i.e. the means to an end and purpose of giving eternal life to believers in him, nevertheless his birth and life are worthy of all that these two writers infer from them.

May I, however, point out to both that the Scripture is quite clear as to the separate visits to Jesus by the shepherds and the wise men, the latter being not necessarily "three Kings". Nowhere does Scripture speak of "three" Kings although it is thus traditionally accepted. Matthew 2:8-16 indicates that Herod sent the wise men to Bethlehem; that they went to "the house", not stable, to which the star guided them and this would not even have to be in Bethlehem; that Jesus was then a "young child"; that Herod estimated Jesus' age to be anywhere up to two years. Thus it can be readily seen why no mention is made anywhere of the meeting of wise men and shepherds either separately or in the traditional nativity scene.

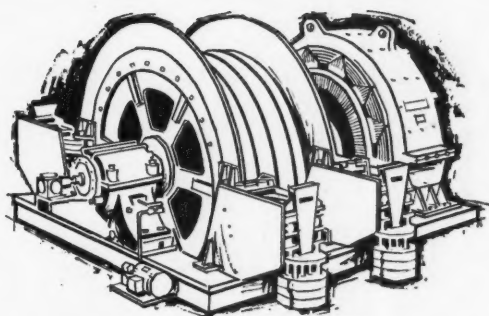
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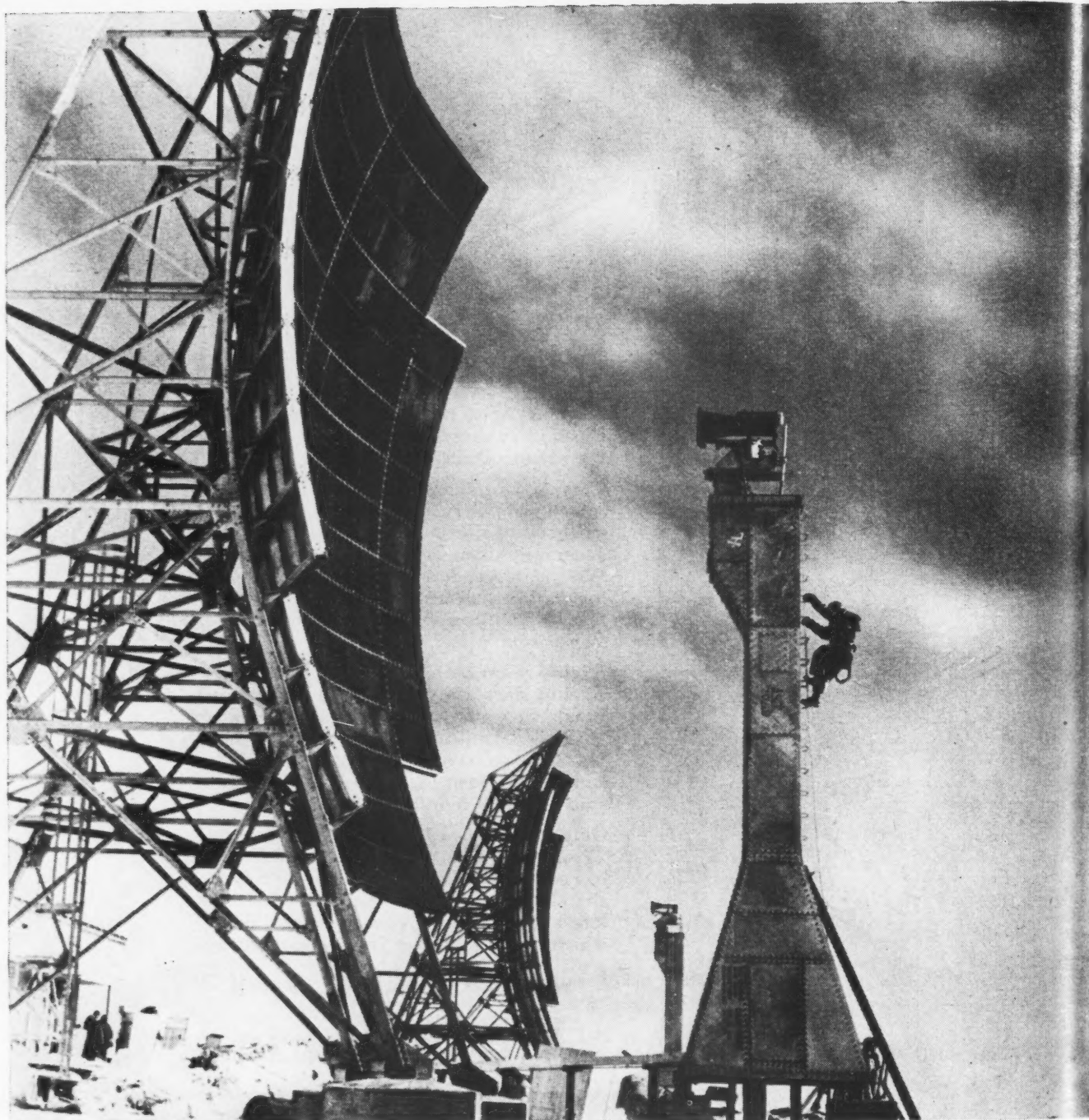
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## *Dial 1-1-0 for Labrador!*

These remarkable steel structures are known as scatter towers. They stand on the northern shore of the St. Lawrence near Seven Islands and are the first in a line of 20 similar units that cross Quebec and Labrador to a point near Goose Bay. They belong to the Bell Telephone Company and Québec-Téléphone, and form part of a microwave installation that links a 2,000 line exchange with the national system.

The installation employs an interesting phenomenon known as 'tropospheric scatter.' Signals are beamed from station to station but, because of the curvature of the earth and the distance between the stations, they cannot be beamed directly. Instead, the signals shoot off into space and the huge towers collect the scatter which bounces back to the earth from an atmospheric

layer. This is then transmitted to the next tower, and so on.

These large structural steel and platework antennae must be very precise in shape. Each dish is about fifty by fifty feet and is required to withstand winds of 125 mph and ice formations three inches thick on both sides. 16 of the 20 towers were fabricated by Dominion Bridge and all were erected by D.B. field crews. Consulting engineer for towers: Brian P. Perry, Montreal.

This is an example of Dominion Bridge at work. Five divisions: Structural, Mechanical, Platework, Boiler, Warehouse Steel. Fourteen plants coast to coast.

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## Comment of the Day

### Arms and the Men

IT IS DIFFICULT to formulate a defence policy when offensive weapons are technologically in the lead. Neither side in the cold war now has a defence if a hot war should be declared. Even so, the planners of the armed services should be able to persuade the politicians to do better than they are doing at the moment.

We do not propose to go into a lengthy statement about defence policy (John Gellner does that effectively elsewhere in this issue) but there is one incontrovertible deduction to be made from a study of our present defence spending.

If we project ahead the three major sectors of defence spending for the next five years on the basis of the trend established by the last six years we find this:

By fiscal 1964-5 we shall be spending almost seven hundred million dollars on personnel costs, eight hundred million dollars on operations and maintenance of the armed forces and, at the same time, be spending absolutely nothing for the procurement of new equipment. Thus if we are, as the government has already indicated, going to cut down our defence spending and apportion the money as we have been doing for the past six years, by 1965 we shall have the best fed, best housed, best paid defence force in the world—with not one modern weapon, plane or ship for them to use.

### NATO'S Peril

ONE WONDERS what the French would do without De Gaulle. He rallied them when they were down and out in 1940; he rallied them after the procedural excesses of the Fourth Republic had lost them most of their Colonial Empire; and now he has single-handedly put down a close-to-Fascist revolution in both the homeland and Algeria.

Then one wonders, as a member of the Atlantic Alliance, what France *will* do without him, for he is mortal and is already nearly seventy. He must also be wary of an assassin's bullets, for his opponents in Algeria, both French and Arab, are desperate men, as the events at the beginning of this month testified.

When he no longer can control France, who will? There is no-one who has his strength of character or the same hold on the popular imagination. Furthermore

the crumbling of the revolt in Algeria is by no means the end of that matter. The scars will not readily heal and De Gaulle himself has made no concessions to the FLN and their fanatical leaders. He has, right from the start, insisted on peace before any attempts can be made to give Algeria even the free choice which he has promised within four years after that cease-fire. Again the FLN are aware that if they cease operations now, the next four years will bring great changes to Algeria as the economic benefits of the Sahara development program begin to make themselves felt. Prosperity, as they and all revolutionaries know only too well, is a bad base for insurrection.

The North Atlantic triangle has never in all its ten years (with the possible exception of Suez) been in such a precarious position as it is now. Yet Russian aims are no different now from the time when those same aims brought the NATO agreement into being. Some hard thinking will have to be done if the summit meetings are not going to be God's gift to the Russian propaganda machine.

### Research and Foresight

ON OCTOBER 1ST, 1959, the federal government announced that it would open a new nuclear research station in Manitoba. The reasons were clear.

1. There was no major research station run by the federal government in that province.

2. The industrial complex of Winnipeg could well use such research facilities.

3. Physics students wanting to do advanced research in Manitoba had to leave the province to do so.

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, the government commission in charge of nuclear affairs, announced at the beginning of this month that it had chosen a site sixty miles north of Winnipeg.

Within a day or two there was an enormous outcry from Elliot Lake, Ontario. Here was a model community planned by private industry, the federal government and the Ontario provincial government. The reason for the town was uranium. But with the sudden depression in the uranium industry occasioned by the United States not taking up its options after 1962, Elliot Lake looked like becoming a ghost town. A well-planned ghost town would be an ugly sight.

Amongst other things it would show a lack of foresight on the part of the two governments and the international companies involved. Therefore, said the boosters of Elliot Lake, why not open the new research centre there where houses were already available? Why spend more federal money to put in about four miles of road and workers' accommodations in Manitoba?

Some of the less thoughtful editorial writers in Ontario took up the cry.

The reasons, however, why the federal government (through the A.E.C.L.) decided to set up a research station in Manitoba are still as valid as they were before the collapse of Elliot Lake's basic industry. Those reasons were valid both politically and economically then: they are now. And no amount of special pleading can change that fact.

### Black and Nearly White

CANADA IS IN NO superior moral position to lecture the Union of South Africa on racial discrimination. Our immigration laws keep out people with yellow and black skins almost as rigidly as South Africa segregates its blacks and whites in Johannesburg and Cape Town. But it is still difficult to accept the position of our United Nations delegation which abstained when a vote was called condemning South Africa for its racial policies.

The present rigorous suppression of the Bantu in South Africa is against every concept that we should, in this country, hold dear. And if the government needs a little sidelight on the enormities of the South African position we are happy to provide it. It is this, as reported in *The Spectator*.

A man called Riekert has an office in Cape Town to which he calls people to determine whether they are black or white. For there are in South Africa a number of people who have some admixture of Indian or Negro blood which does not show enough to condemn them to the ordinary Afrikaaner's eye. In other words, they live "as whites". It is Mr. Riekert's job to investigate secret information laid against particular people thought to be in this category and to see whether they do have, in fact, some colored blood in their family tree. He does this on government money in a government office with a force of special

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investigators, also paid for by the government.

When Mr. Rieker is confident, either from the kink in the hair or the shape of the nostril or the color at the base of the fingernails, that someone is not as white as Mr. Verwoerd would like him to be, he is branded as colored and must face all the rigorous limitations of *apartheid*.

In the last year or so this has resulted in the separation of one man married to the daughter of a prominent Nationalist politician, and, over the past few years, has seen many a family broken up under the most tragic circumstances.

Yet our delegation took refuge, as did those of other nations, in the verbiage of United Nations documents to avoid our clear-cut responsibilities in condemning this kind of evil once and for all. Then we wonder why the Communists, who know no color bar, make headway in Asia and Africa.

### Inside Information?

J. E. COYNE, GOVERNOR of the Bank of Canada, has been stumping the country the last two months or so saying that Canadians are living beyond their means. He has been saying that we must reduce our reliance upon outside capital investment to make up for our trade deficit.

Somewhat more recently, Trade Minister Churchill has also been on a speaking tour. He, obviously enough, has been saying that foreign investment is a good thing and that there is no great cause for alarm at it since we need lots of new plant and industry. Besides, he says, much of this capital investment in new plant will, in turn, produce goods that we will be able to export. In effect, the capital imbalance will ultimately work towards a reduction of our trade deficit.

Coyne, for his part, said recently that "an unhealthy, unsustainable expansion based to an excessive degree on borrowed money, whether domestic or foreign, will make the ensuing recession all the more severe, and attempts to mitigate it, more difficult."

So far foreign investors seem to side with Mr. Churchill. There is no difficulty in getting capital for industrial purposes in Canada and the inflow is still very substantial. Mr. Coyne must be aware that these investors do not share his gloomy views.

Is it that Mr. Coyne's view is based on information which, as Governor of the Bank of Canada, he has and ordinary investors have not? If it is, why doesn't he come right out and tell everybody else? And even if he doesn't want to do that, could he not at least whisper something into Mr. Churchill's ear? This government versus governor feud is becoming both unseemly and unsettling.





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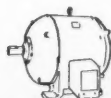
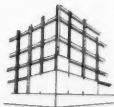
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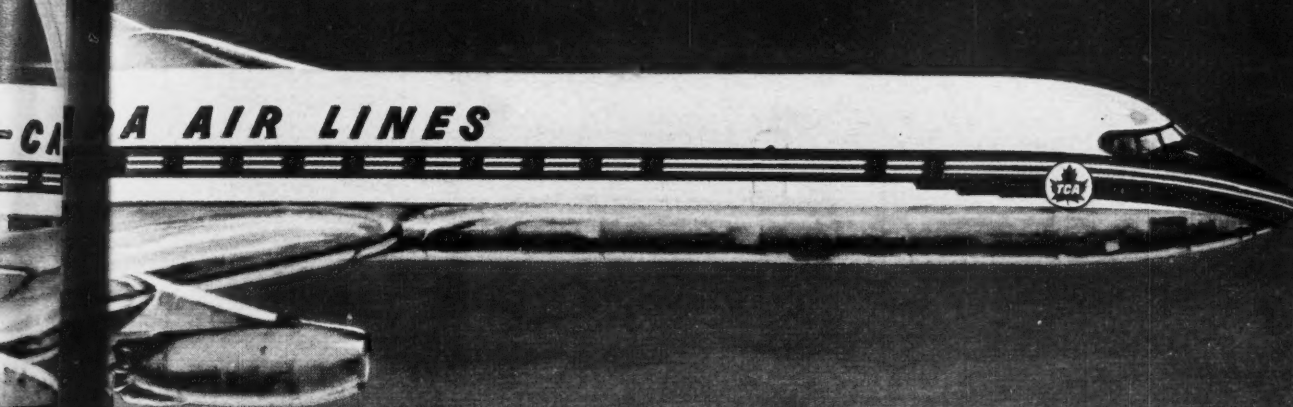


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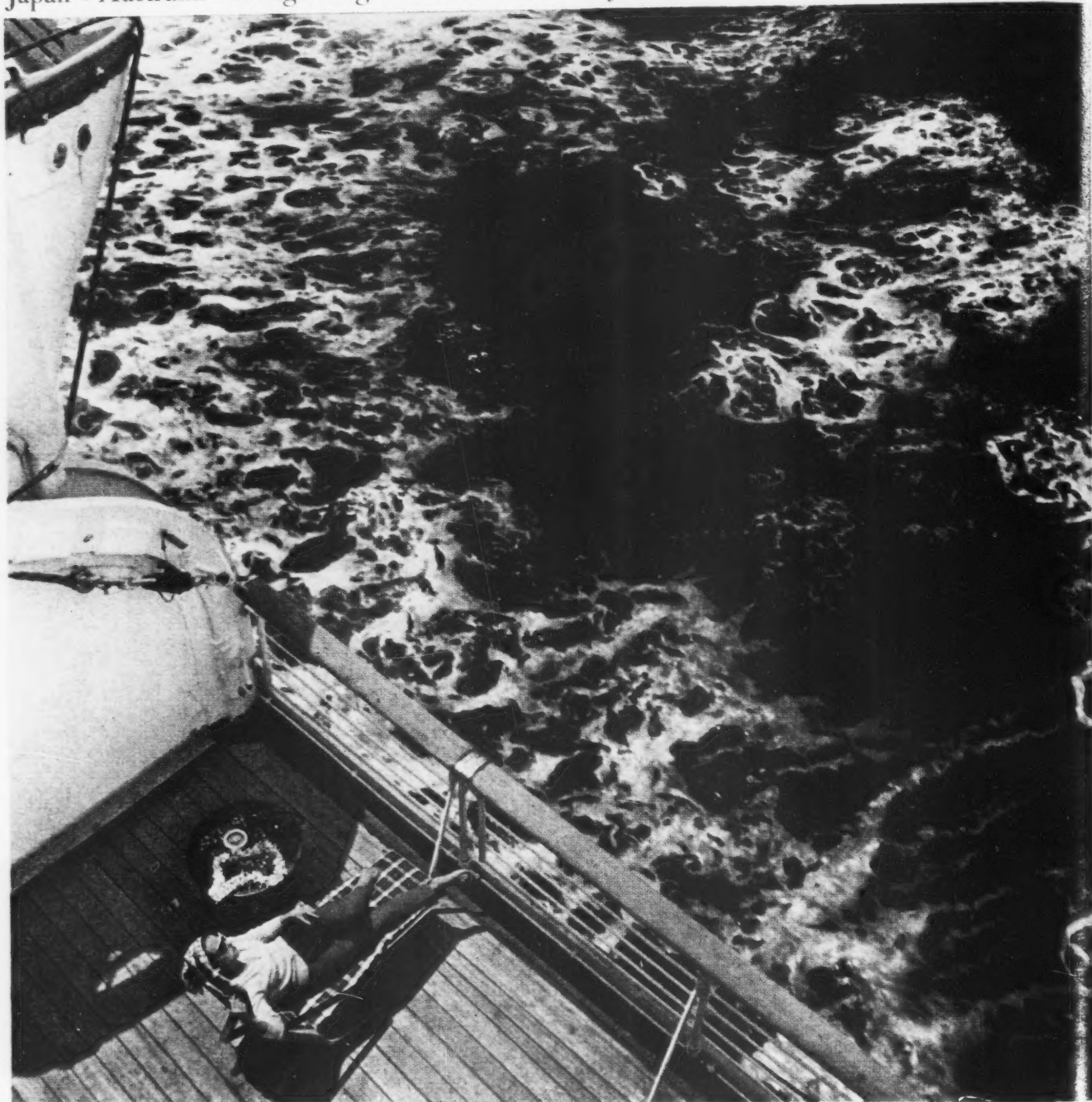
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*How best to spend the money? Air Force's CF-100, left, is obsolete, but will Bomarc or U.S. fighter fill the gap?*

## Can We Really Save On Defence?

by John Gellner

IN PRESENTING the defence estimates for the current fiscal year — they amounted to \$1,680,194,006 — Mr. Pearkes had this to say: "Some critics suggest we are spending too much. To do less would mean failure to live up to commitments we have made, run the risk of weakening the Western Alliance and invite disaster".

It is generally believed, however, that in 1960-61 we will, in fact, spend less. Some well-informed press gallery writers, for instance, speak of a slash of as much as \$400 million. The Government itself makes little attempt to hide its intention to find in the defence votes some (or most?) of the savings it must make if the budget is to be balanced. Indeed, this writer was told by Mr. Pearkes, in mid-January, that 1960 "is perhaps the year in which we could pause in our spending for armaments".

The reasons actually adduced for this cut — disarmament, for which prospects are a little brighter just now but not more so than in some other of the 61 years that it has been sought in earnest; and technological advances, which are not likely to be any greater in 1960 than they have been in the last three or four years — do not really matter. It is clear that budgetary considerations (i.e. political

considerations) are paramount.

For our international military commitments are not going to be any less this year; if anything, they are going to be greater. For a start, Canada is participating in the strengthening of the North American early-warning and interception system. This entails extra expenditure for construction and equipment, and the allocation of personnel to man a number of new heavy radars. Again there was no suggestion at the last NATO meeting in Paris that Canada's contributions to the Alliance would be lessened in any way. Nor has the political climate of the world improved to any great degree except, perhaps, in our imagination fired by wishful thinking. The Prime Minister himself has been in the forefront of those clearer heads who have warned against over-optimism.

Certainly the West's principal antagonist, the Soviet Union, does not seem to think that 1960 is a year in which to "pause" in military expenditure. The Russian defence budget for the current year remains ostensibly the same as for 1959, at 96.1 billion rubles. It is really almost certainly higher by at least five per cent, as a good part of the steep increase in the appropriations for scien-

tific research (to 32.6 billion rubles) is without doubt for armament development. Thus we would do well to remember that eternal vigilance always was, and still is, the price of freedom.

Nobody in his right mind can be enthusiastic over the spending of money for weapons. Yet if defence expenditures are necessary — and they are for Canada as for any other sovereign country in this world of ours — then they must be such as to provide what they are meant to provide: real military strength. From this point of view, Mr. Pearkes' statement quoted in the opening sentence of this article was, if anything, overly conservative.

To keep up with the requirement for a steady replacement of outmoded armaments we should in fact have budgeted to spend more than we did—and in 1960/61 we should spend more again than in 1959/60. In national defence it is simply a matter of fishing or cutting bait: one must either buy what one, really needs, or trim one's commitments (even to the point of going out of the business altogether). There can be no greater waste of the taxpayers' money than to stay in the race hobbling along far back in the field.

We are already hobbling, of course,

**TABLE 1**  
**EXPENDITURE FOR MAIN BUDGETARY ITEMS**  
**CANADIAN DEFENCE BUDGETS**

Budget	Personnel Costs	Operations and Maintenance	Procurement of Equipment
(all in thousands of dollars)			
1953/54.....	400,155	439,087	765,088
1954/55.....	444,943	486,491	649,542
1955/56.....	464,491	524,818	568,907
1956/57.....	500,261	563,097	458,637
1957/58.....	544,835	603,099	412,354
1958/59.....	545,701	601,982	414,843
1959/60.....	561,491	631,935	360,237

although not yet badly, because for the last six years now we have held defence expenditures pretty well constant only by the expedient of lowering continually the sum allocated to procurement of equipment. [See Table I].

Nothing can obviously be done about lowering the "Personnel Costs" as long as the strength of the Services is maintained at approximately 120,000 in the Regular Forces, 50,000 in the Reserve Forces. In fact, there has been no increase in the pay of personnel for almost three years during which the cost-of-living index has risen by approximately 10 points. The Government is clearly determined to hold the line both in the number of servicemen it will employ in 1960, and in the salaries it will pay them.

The field of "Operations and Maintenance" also does not give much, if any, room for economies. Our present military establishment does not consist of "nuclei" for wartime expansion, as was the case in the past, but of "forces-in-being" which, at least in a nuclear war, would do all the fighting that would be done — and the official Canadian concept of a war

of the future does not contemplate involvement on our part in any other conflict than one fought with some type of nuclear weapons.

Thus day-to-day operations in the Canadian military establishment are designed to keep the actual combatant forces in fighting trim while providing continuous defence against surprise attack. To cut down, for instance, on the number of hours flown by the RCAF would inevitably make less effective the surveillance of the air-space above, and of the seas around, Canada. It would be an economy measure which would, so to speak, cut into the flesh of national defence.

It is most likely that, for the same rate of activity, expenditures for "Operations and Maintenance" will increase in the future, not decrease. Inflation has constantly raised the price of materials. New equipment is sometimes less, but much more often *more* complex than the old which it replaces, and is thus more costly to maintain and operate.

To give but one example, the Canadair "Argus" anti-submarine aircraft of RCAF

Maritime Command require about twice as many men to fly them and support them on the ground as the old "Lancasters". The cost of overhauls, and of maintenance of equipment which they carry, is probably four times greater. These differences are not made up by the fact that fewer "Arguses" can do the work of more "Lancasters" — re-equipment has still made "Operations and Maintenance" in a maritime squadron quite a bit more expensive than it was before.

There remain then for the paring knife the items of new construction and of procurement of new equipment. These are the parts of the defence vote designed to keep the military establishment up-to-date. They are already woefully inadequate. Thus the amount allocated for "Procurement of Equipment" presently stands at 47 per cent of what it was six years ago. The graph [see Table II] shows that if this trend were merely to continue, there would be no money at all for new armaments, come the 1964/5 budget. We would then have well-fed and well-clad forces of no military value.

In fact, only to stand still, in the sense that we would merely maintain our present military strength, would require an increase in future defence budgets of at least five per cent a year. This would take care of the inflation which affects all kinds of military expenditure, and of the greater complexity of new equipment which affects its initial price, its operation, and its maintenance.

An alternative would be to reduce the personnel strength of the Services and the amount of equipment in use to a degree necessary to keep "Personnel Costs" and "Operations and Maintenance" constant. This is what Great Britain has been doing. Table III shows a comparison of the defence budgets of the United Kingdom for 1957/58, 1958/59 and 1959/60 with the

#### WHAT THE CANADIAN FORCES WILL NEED TO CARRY OUT THEIR PRESENT TASKS

Service	Role	Requirement
R. C. N.	Anti-submarine warfare	Air defence for its forces at sea. Escort vessels armed with surface-to-air missiles may be cheaper than a second carrier to carry new interceptors (the "Banshees" are completely obsolete).
Cdn. Army	Land operations in limited war	Full mobility for two of the four brigade groups, incl. short-take-off-and-landing (STOL) or vertical-take-off-and-landing (VTOL) fixed wing aircraft and helicopters, and replacement of all arms and equipment which now are not air-transportable. Modern light-weight weapons, incl. recoilless rifles, anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles. If possible, a measure of tactical air support.
	Survival and rescue	
R.C.A.F.	Air defence	Entirely new equipment for Air Defence Command (the CF-100 is actually now only a training aircraft, useful to exercise the warning system and to keep alive the knowledge of interception techniques).
	Air operations in limited war	Air transport to give tactical and strategic mobility to the combatant components of the Cdn. Army (see above) and strategic mobility to the Canadian Air Division in Europe.



planned strength of all Services on 1 April 1958, 1959 and 1960. (See page 16).

It will be seen that it was necessary to increase expenditure in 1959/60 by about three-and-a-half per cent, although reductions in personnel amounted to approximately eight per cent. This is what the cost of modern equipment and of its maintenance and use does to a defence budget. Canada cannot, of course, apply the same recipe as the United Kingdom, unless our defence commitments are cut as well. As we said at the beginning of this article, there is not the slightest prospect of that happening in the foreseeable future.

The observant reader may wonder why the cost of keeping one serviceman armed and combat-ready (total budgetary expenditures divided by the personnel strength) is higher by almost 60 per cent for Canada than it is for the United Kingdom. This is not because we are better armed — the opposite is, unfortunately, true. The difference merely expresses the higher cost of everything, from salaries to production of matériel, in Canada and in the United States (where we are getting some of our equipment from).

It has, for instance, been contended that a destroyer-escort of the "St. Laurent" class could have been built in Great Britain for just about one half its cost to build such a ship here. Canadian servicemen must, of course, be paid good Canadian wages, and any military equipment that can be made in Canada should be produced here, but then we must also reconcile ourselves to paying the price.

Considering the major expenditures to which the Government has already committed itself, it is actually difficult to conceive how it will manage to save much money in 1960/61 from the already woefully low allocation for new equipment. As far as the RCAF is concerned, there is the part of the \$125-million "package" (new heavy radars, gap fillers for the Pinetree Line, SAGE, Bomarc installations and missiles); of the CF-104 (original designation, CF-111) program which in 1960/61 is to cost \$57 million; the CC-106 and CC-109 transport aircraft; the "Otters" for the auxiliary squadrons.

The RCN is working on the second series, of six units, of the "Restigouche" class destroyer-escorts, and on a big tanker-supply ship. The Canadian Army is getting the necessary equipment for its survival and rescue role, and apparently a new troop carrier, as well as the "Lacrosse" surface-to-surface missile. Adding smaller items which must be currently bought, the programs already decided upon will probably not cost less than \$225 million in 1960/61, and possibly more.

Even if the tasks of the Canadian

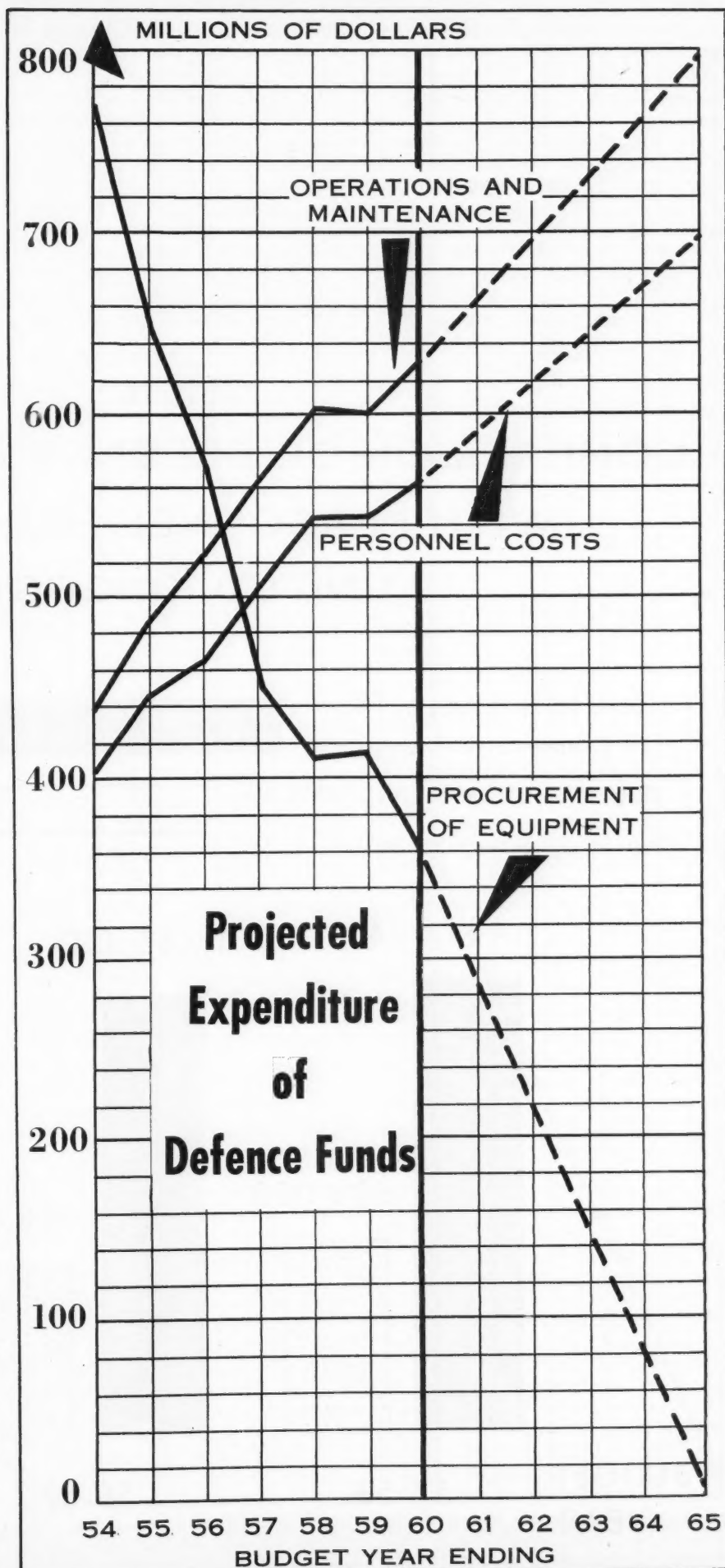


TABLE II: As other expenditures mount, money for new equipment dwindles.

armed forces remained unchanged, a good deal of new equipment would gradually have to be procured for them in the next few years. [See box, page 14, for the main items.]

As a very rough estimate, these essential replacements of already obsolete or obsolescent equipment should take at least 35 to 40 per cent of reasonable military expenditures in the next five years or so. This compares with only a little over 20 per cent on new equipment under the 1959/60 defence budget. At any rate, a continuous, gradual, well-

planned procurement policy should be cheaper in the long run and more beneficial to the Canadian economy as a whole than the periodic pushing of the "panic-button" that has been happening in the past, the last time in 1950.

In sum, any substantial cuts in the defence budget for 1960/61 — and it is very likely that such cuts will be made — must of necessity be in the sectors in which we can least afford them, in the procurement of new equipment and in current operations. To economize in these fields (and presumably others) just at

this time may be in conformance with the Keynesian precept that the state must be miserly in good times, a free spender in bad.

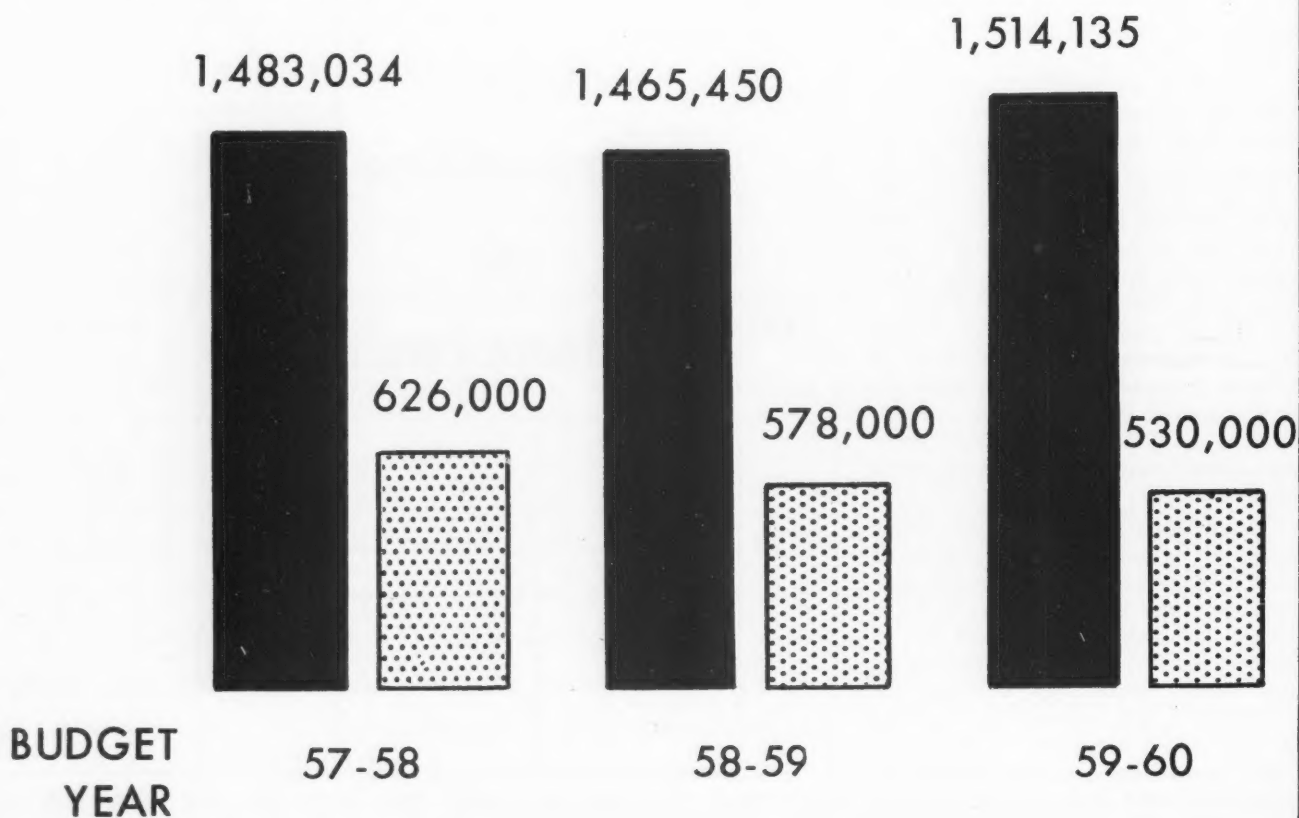
This writer knows too little about economics to be able to judge whether or not this method is good for the economy of a nation. He knows, however, that it is thoroughly bad for the security of the nation and, reduced to its logical conclusion, will provide us with a well-paid, well-housed, well-fed group of men in the Services, without any equipment to use in case of war.

### TABLE III

## COMPARISON OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE WITH PERSONNEL STRENGTH: UNITED KINGDOM

TOTAL DEFENCE EXPENDITURE  
(in Thousands of Pounds)

PERSONNEL STRENGTH, ALL SERVICES  
(End of Budgetary Period)







*United Nations General Assembly meetings give recurrent hope that the permanent political intertwining of nations is near.*

# The UN: Toward A World Government

by Maxwell Cohen

TO THE EXTENT that there is emerging a primitive world government, the United Nations is that government. And when to the present eighty-two members there will be added another fifteen or twenty states, mostly from Africa, in the next few years and when, further, the credentials of the Peiping regime are eventually accepted, we shall have a global government limited in its power, modest in its administrative and financial resources, but whose horizons of potential achievement are as wide as political will, imagination, opportunity—and necessity—may provide.

Even the last Assembly points to the direction in which we are moving inevitably—the permanent political and social intertwining of the affairs of all mankind. Radiation; disarmament; outer space; atom tests in the Sahara by the French and generally; atomic weapons distribution; Hungary; Tibet; Algeria; the Palestine Refugees; Security Council membership; aid to under-developed areas, both capital and technical assistance; apartheid and Indians in South Africa; agrarian reform; human rights; the future of the Trusteeship Council; the enlargement of the World Court, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council; diplomatic immunities; historic waters; the rights of the child and so on down the list of this annual ritual examining our common conscience.

What was accomplished and what was the particular Canadian content of the

achievements? Politically the most important problems were those touching disarmament, radiation questions, outer space, the French tests in the Sahara, Hungary and the Security Council membership. But independently of these matters before the Assembly, last autumn began with a chill in all of us at the prospect of new and perhaps decisive disorders in Laos, bringing into possible challenge the whole of Western security arrangements in South-East Asia. This matter was on the Security Council Agenda and the Assembly did not bother with it save for references in the course of General Debate in the opening days of the session. But offsetting the early fears that Laos engendered—and they were considerable—was a mood that permeated the entire session and affected the negotiating postures of traditional antagonists.

That mood was due to the climate created by Khrushchev's efforts to have his summit, by his visit to the Assembly and the United States, by the resulting "Camp David spirit" and the general easing of tensions over Berlin in the wake of these changes. Inevitably the United Nations as a mirror caught the glow. These relaxing pastels colored all problems thereafter and so it was possible to have a unanimous resolution on disarmament sponsored by every member state for the first time in United Nations' history. And while the disarmament issue itself was

now to be centred in the work of the Ten-Power Committee, subtle links were designed to assure the United Nations' concern with the problem and with the work of the committee itself.

Similarly the major Canadian initiative on atomic radiation aiming at providing sampling analysis, and collation of fall-out data throughout the world, managed to enlist very wide support. Indeed despite pride and competitive feelings, as well as the fear of espionage on the part of the Soviet bloc, it was possible with Russian support to get the co-sponsorship of Czechoslovakia and eventually the resolution was unanimously approved by the Assembly.

If the radiation proposals were the most significant Canadian initiative, the action of the Delegation on French tests in the Sahara and on the Polish candidacy for a seat on the Security Council, as well as our help in resolving the dispute with respect to membership on the Assembly's Committee on Outer Space, did much to continue the impression of a strong Canadian interest in the United Nations and of an independent attitude at work. We were against the French tests believing that in addition to the "fourth country" problem such tests were undesirable at this time considering the whole effort toward the suspension of testing now being made at Geneva and we voted with the majority expressing our concern and requiring France to stop their proj-

ect. France was our ally and our friend but we moved in a direction we believed to be in France's own long-range interest—although a 'realpolitik' view might have insisted that while danger exists between East and West, it would be foolish to prevent the strengthening of a member of the western coalition.

Similarly, we went our own way on the question of Poland and the Security Council although the United States had proposed Turkey and the Turks were our NATO allies. Our view was not difficult to explain. There had once been a "gentleman's agreement" about an East European seat on the Security Council. Cold war had made this agreement unworkable but not intrinsically unjustified. We believed that Poland was the most liberal of the Soviet bloc. At a moment when the whole climate of international relations was improving, we thought an opportunity should be provided for restoring this "agreement" to effectiveness. We held this view despite very well-grounded fears by the United States that an East European seat today and a Communist China membership tomorrow and further changes in the Security Council might one day soon deprive the West of a secure majority on the Council. These are not easy policy choices to make. In the face of cold war logic we might have gone the other way. In the glow of *detente* hopes we chose the longer view and in the end Turkey and Poland agreed to split the term.

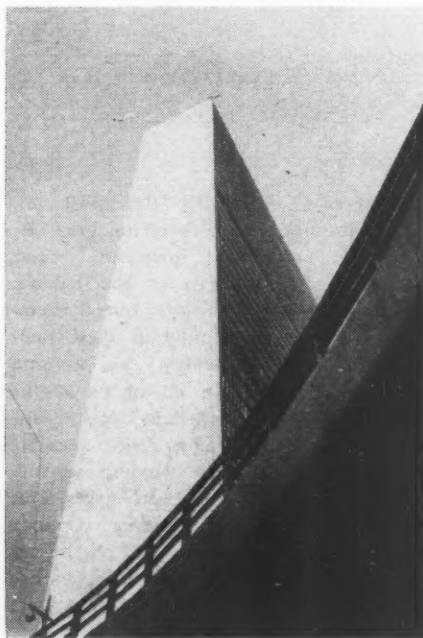
On "outer space" the problem was not the merits of the report from the Assembly's committee established in 1958. It was how to get the Russians back into a committee they had boycotted because they demanded an equality of membership, or "parity", rather than the few seats to which their bloc proportionately was entitled. Here we moved easily between delegations making a negotiating contribution and suggesting new formulas to bring the Soviets in without conceding their full demand.

There emerged two concepts of parity: "hard" parity and "soft" parity. The first was the extreme Soviet claim for equality in numbers in members of the Soviet Bloc. For although the Soviet Bloc had only nine member-states they would be entitled to say, five seats on any committee of ten, and the remaining seventy-three member-states also would be entitled to five. Obviously such a demand posed questions of principle of great importance for the future operations of the United Nations. "Soft" parity would have the Russians share half the seats with a number of "uncommitted" states, e.g. India, U.A.R., Sweden, Austria and Lebanon, while the remaining half would be allocated to Western countries or countries committed to the West.

In the end a compromise was reached and the Ad Hoc Committee on Outer Space was reconstituted as a Committee

of Twenty-four, with seven members from the Soviet bloc, the five uncommitted states referred to above, and twelve western countries including Canada. When it is realized that the Ten-Power Disarmament Committee represents "hard" parity and that the Soviet Union is beginning to argue that wherever scientific or military matters are involved in which the Soviet Union has a preeminent place, as in space exploration, then the counting of heads is irrelevant and what matters is the status of a country's achievements in that field. Parity is a function of effectiveness in the Russian view, and it is a concept the United Nations may have to face increasingly until some new balance is achieved in the scientific attainments of member states.

The Canadians spoke with vigor on Hungary and said hard things about that burdened society and the refusal of its government to allow any enquiries into its post-revolutionary troubles. We voted against any resolution on Algeria believing correctly that General de Gaulle should have his day in court as he tries to make peace with the nationalists. We found



UN building: World government emerging.

ourselves in peculiar positions on colonial and non-self-governing area questions where, in the Fourth Committee, the anti-colonial and non-white societies exercise a preponderant majority. But the Trusteeship Council itself is coming to the end of its days with the maturing of trust territories into independent states and its future is one of the nice problems for forthcoming assemblies.

Our hearts were mostly in the right places on economic assistance to underdeveloped areas with an eye, however, on the Canadian pocket book. We manoeuvred with some quixotic optimism to develop a more effective approach for the

treatment of the Human Rights covenants in the Third Committee now moving glacially to an indeterminate end nowhere in sight. But of all of our activities perhaps these that caused the most Canadian comment were our votes on the two resolutions dealing with Apartheid and Indians in South Africa. We abstained on the Apartheid Resolution which called upon South Africa to bear in mind its obligations to promote the observance of Human Rights and regretted that it had not responded to U.N. appeals to reconsider its policies.

We did so—in my personal opinion—because there may be some South African leadership which is having doubts about the extremities of its position and our abstention conceivably might encourage whatever moderates some day might emerge in that troubled Commonwealth. Our position on the question of Indians in South Africa was based again upon the desire not to gratuitously offend a fellow Commonwealth country and, though we voted for certain individual paragraphs of the resolution, we abstained from the whole because we thought that it was stronger than the resolution of the previous year and might not contribute to the negotiations all states of goodwill would like to see take place on this question between India and Pakistan on the one hand and South Africa on the other.

These South Africa matters were questions over which legitimate differences of opinion were possible and the reaction of editorial and other views in Canada suggests that the Government took a step, out of Commonwealth and other considerations, at some risk to its own status with its constituents.

Of the Sixth Committee, where I labored, with the gentlemanly leisure of the profession, there is little to say. Its work was, for the most part, highly technical, and a large number of the delegates there were professors of international law, or foreign office legal advisers of long experience and frequent attendance at these sessions. At the very least it was a committee where the art of the harangue had no place.

The Canadian role in the United Nations can be as large or as modest as leadership, talent, manpower and ideas wish to make it. There is a point beyond which however Canadians cannot expect their representatives to go. We cannot swing the weight of a great power nor take unduly frequent initiatives to the point of seeming pretentious in our claims and efforts. But we can think hard on the needs of the human family; we can provide a needle to our great friends, sympathy and advice to the newcomers, particularly from Africa, and a devotion to the building up of a viable international order based upon law and welfare that will stand as an example for other states coming fresh to these global exercises.





*Barrette's accession to the Premiership was unpopular with Union Nationale, but has revived election hopes of Liberals.*

## Barrette's Quebec: Opposition Knives Are Out

by Miriam Chapin

ANTONIO BARRETTE'S ACCESSION to the premiership of Quebec solves none of the problems left by Paul Sauvé's sudden death. It merely stuffs them into a closet before which the new Premier stands spreadeagled. The sounds of scuffling and argument within, of arguments, threats of resignations, and even of blows, come muffled through the door. The voice of Daniel Johnson seems to lead all the rest.

Sauvé was strong enough to clamp down on dissension and make his will prevail, though it began to seem possible that if he kept on at the pace he was setting, his party bosses might have knifed him at the polls, rather than lose control of the party machine. Barrette has to work with a team, and an unruly one at that. His two new Cabinet appointments are pure National Union run-of-the-mill, designed to conciliate. They also mean that half the total number of National Union members now hold Cabinet or Parliamentary Assistant posts if one includes the speaker. Johnson was certainly the man the old guard wanted, a true Duplessis

disciple. Barrette, at sixty-one, in far from robust health, is obviously not a long term prospect. The charge of Liberal leader Jean Lesage that his appointment was dictated from Ottawa, is widely credited.

The Liberals have rallied from the mesmerized state in which Sauvé had frozen them. They are climbing out of their trenches with their knives in their teeth, and their guns trained not only on Barrette, but on the man they see behind him, John Diefenbaker. Interference by Ottawa in Quebec politics? Merciful Heavens! They are shocked to the core. And considering all the obloquy heaped on them in the days when Ernest La-pointe ran the French province for Mackenzie King, through the reign of Louis St. Laurent, they can hardly be blamed for getting a bit of their own back. If they can prove that the Prime Minister is responsible for Barrette's present elevation, they will have taken the first step toward winning the next election.

Barrette in the post of Minister of

Labor, which he held for sixteen years, often differed from Duplessis. For nearly two years he did not go to his office or attend cabinet meetings, it is said because of anger rather than the illness given as a reason. But he did not resign, and he kept right on drawing his pay. That does not look like a very fierce protest. Thus he was in office through some of the worst labor troubles in all Canadian history—through the asbestos strike that led to the ousting of Archbishop Charbonneau, through the Louiseville strike that ruined that town, through the steelworkers' bitter lost battle of Murdochville. He did not order out the Provincial Police to beat up the picketlines, but he stayed put while they were sent. Still organized labor believes that he is a softer man than Duplessis, that he will be easier and fairer to deal with—which, when you come to think of it, is not such a very high compliment.

The work cut out for Barrette by his predecessor would daunt any but the strongest. He is committed to carry out



*Daniel Johnson spearheads party try . . .*

these plans, and he will try. The attitude of Montreal English newspapers to this succession of Premiers is amusing. While Duplessis lived, everything he did was either perfect or justifiable. When Sauvé sharply changed direction, that too was admirable. Sauvé maintained that he merely altered methods of reaching the same goals, but for the ordinary observer it is hard to see how declaring that the Polish Treasures should go back to a Communist Government and saying that their return is being negotiated amount to the same thing. The same puzzle attends the acceptance of federal funds for the Trans-Canada Highway and the attempt to reach agreement on funds for the universities.

Barrette, following Sauvé's general line, announced at once that Quebec would have hospital insurance as soon as possible, "but not immediately." Could it be, the wonder grows, that the long-established practice of using the payment of hospital bills for voters just before an election makes advisable a certain delay in putting into effect hospital insurance? Perish the thought!

Another hitch is the reluctance of the religious orders of nuns who run two-thirds of Quebec hospitals to accept the plan without more debate. They depend largely on charity—actually on systematic begging—and they set aside from their revenues funds for new buildings and equipment. Under the federal scheme such projects are not recognized as a legitimate part of operating expenses, of which the Federal Government pays half. The orders would have to change their bookkeeping. They want to know if they may continue to ask for charity as they have done; they want to know how much of the insurance money may be applied to private room care. Back of this is a natural fear of interference with their own customs. What standards will they have to meet? Actually so far in the application of the plan elsewhere the associated governments have paid without much inquiry—perhaps not enough.

Premier Sauvé was apparently hinting in his discussion of hospital insurance at the widespread suspicion that costs are too high almost everywhere. In almost any big hospital, especially the older ones, chronic cases occupy beds needed for acute ones, trained nurses have to spend their time on work that could be done by cheaper domestic or clerical help, many steps are wasted in running around, for lack of efficient planning. Maybe some day some government will take its courage in its hands and find out why hospital care costs so much, to what extent visiting nurse care could be substituted, and will examine who runs the hospitals and how well.

Some of the same questions might be asked about the universities. Surely they need more money, but where will it do the most good? How high are their standards? How much free research are some big companies getting by endowing a laboratory and a few fellowships, which costs less than paying research men high



*to oust conciliatory Premier Barrette . . .*

salaries in their own laboratories? Barrette echoes Sauvé in putting education first in his program, and so will see to it that the Quebec universities get their provincial grants, made up for by arranging with Ottawa for corresponding tax deductions. His nationalist supporters want it clearly understood that Quebec raises its own taxes and controls their use.

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against the men who assembled nearly three years ago at Joe Barbara's home at Apalachin in upper New York state. The defendants all drew jail terms for conspiracy although the prosecution was compelled to admit that there was no evidence to connect them with any crime at the time of their arrest, and that no evidence of their participation in any crime was uncovered in two years of investigation subsequent to their arrest.



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His argument was that the whole legal business of swearing out warrants and getting evidence was tedious beyond measure for the policeman and the citizen alike. How much swifter and more convenient for everybody it was, he argued, if the policeman could just take the citizen down to the station to clear himself without tiresome formalities. It was clearly, or so he said, in the citizens' interest to keep the processes of justice as simple and direct as possible, and the less law came into it the better. So on top of the fantastic idea of conspiracy without connection with a crime, or conspiracy consisting in protestations of innocence on the part of the accused, this bizarre trial also constituted an important victory in the police fight for the right to make speculative arrests.



*Daniel Johnson spearheads party try...*

these plans, and he will try. The attitude of Montreal English newspapers to this succession of Premiers is amusing. While Duplessis lived, everything he did was either perfect or justifiable. When Sauvé sharply changed direction, that too was admirable. Sauvé maintained that he merely altered methods of reaching the same goals, but for the ordinary observer it is hard to see how declaring that the Polish Treasures should go back to a Communist Government and saying that their return is being negotiated amount to the same thing. The same puzzle attends the acceptance of federal funds for the Trans-Canada Highway and the attempt to reach agreement on funds for the universities.

Barrette, following Sauvé's general line, announced at once that Quebec would have hospital insurance as soon as possible, "but not immediately." Could it be, the wonder grows, that the long-established practice of using the payment of hospital bills for voters just before an election makes advisable a certain delay in putting into effect hospital insurance? Perish the thought!

Another hitch is the reluctance of the religious orders of nuns who run two-thirds of Quebec hospitals to accept the plan without more debate. They depend largely on charity—actually on systematic begging—and they set aside from their revenues funds for new buildings and equipment. Under the federal scheme such projects are not recognized as a legitimate part of operating expenses, of which the Federal Government pays half. The orders would have to change their bookkeeping. They want to know if they may continue to ask for charity as they have done; they want to know how much of the insurance money may be applied to private room care. Back of this is a natural fear of interference with their own customs. What standards will they have to meet? Actually so far in the application of the plan elsewhere the associated governments have paid without much inquiry—perhaps not enough.

Premier Sauvé was apparently hinting in his discussion of hospital insurance at the widespread suspicion that costs are too high almost everywhere. In almost any big hospital, especially the older ones, chronic cases occupy beds needed for acute ones, trained nurses have to spend their time on work that could be done by cheaper domestic or clerical help, many steps are wasted in running around, for lack of efficient planning. Maybe some day some government will take its courage in its hands and find out why hospital care costs so much, to what extent visiting nurse care could be substituted, and will examine who runs the hospitals and how well.

Some of the same questions might be asked about the universities. Surely they need more money, but where will it do the most good? How high are their standards? How much free research are some big companies getting by endowing a laboratory and a few fellowships, which costs less than paying research men high



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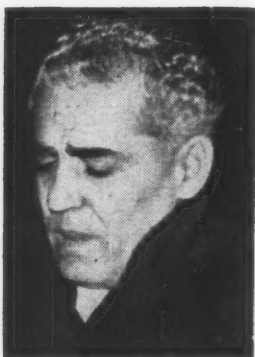
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In this case we are at a starting point, with the hard case that makes bad law. The Mafia are without any question undesirables. But if they are to be convicted as such (for the offence, in fact, of exercising their constitutional right of free assembly), then the way is open for similar proceedings against other groups deemed undesirable by the authorities: advocates of birth control, the end of atomic tests, Douglas Social credit, or indeed anything. A leading figure in the prosecution of this case summed up its

philosophy and illustrated its extremely grave dangers in a remark he made to a member of the American Bar Association's civil Liberties committee. "Sure I believe in civil rights," he said, "But you don't seem to understand. These people are anti-social, they've put themselves outside society. They've given up their rights. They don't have any."

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The rot goes as far back as the days of Andrew Jackson, when the popular mistrust of professionals and experts and the adulation of the plain common sense of the plain common man was established as part of American ideology. There are still states in which juries in criminal trials are judges of law as well as of fact, and the judge is merely present as a kind of chairman or moderator. Plain common men do not like subtleties and complexities. They want simple routes to desirable results. "These are the bad guys, let's get them," is the spirit of the popular approach to the law.

In this spirit the public have stood by while the enforcement agencies, glamorously attacking organized crime and the "menace of international Communism" have whittled away, one by one, all the legal protections of individual freedom which had been built up in centuries of struggle to make the common law. The Apalachin trial is a tragic episode, but its real tragedy is less that it represents a tragedy of justice, than that the American press has so failed its public that not one American in a hundred thousand is aware that a profound attack on his fundamental rights and liberties has been successfully carried to a conclusion.

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It is easy to say, and quite true, that the 1,800,000 members of Sweden's labor unions regard strikes as an archaic and extravagant method of negotiating two different opinions but, in justice to Canada, a few other background facts must be entered. Sweden is populated by Swedes, with perhaps 200,000 foreign additions through post-war immigration. A deeply-rooted national pride, nourished by a thousand years of racial history, together with a common Lutheran religious system, have given the Swedish people a solidarity not yet characteristic of the widely-scattered family of Canadians. To this we must add that the Swedes have become the most completely unionized of all peoples, with 97 per cent of all those gainfully-employed holding union cards, as compared to 33 per cent for Canada.

The fact that a Socialist government has enjoyed power in Sweden for 26 years may well suggest that legislative pressures enforce a peaceful accord between workers and employers. The truth is far otherwise. Neither the labor unions nor their industrial paymasters have asked for, or would tolerate, government interference in their mutual relationships.

In fact, both groups have signed a binding agreement that under no circumstances will the national Parliament come

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Here we come upon a pair of powerful instruments for maintenance of labor peace in Sweden which have no counterpart in Canada and which seemingly, in this country are in general disfavor. The Federation of Employers at Stockholm embraces some 14,000 of the chief industries of the country and exerts a strong disciplinary influence upon its members, so effective as to impose a unified course of action in case of labor strife. In similar manner, the 44 trade unions, while autonomous in many fields, are subject to the "moral guidance" of the Confederation of Labor Unions, located at the national capital. The Confederation takes direction from a council of 44 trade union presidents and an executive staff of most able calibre.

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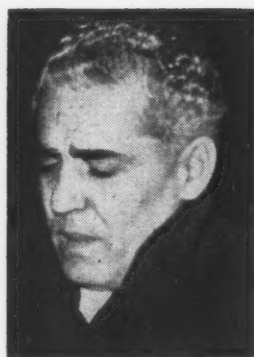
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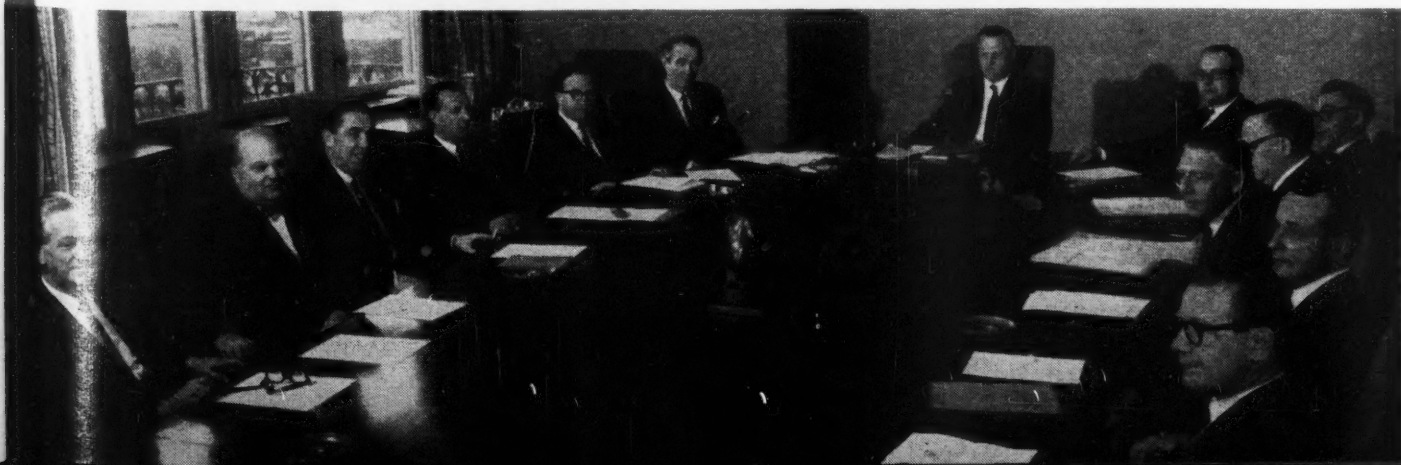
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tion of a different sort: "In the years 1919 to 1958, the time loss (through strikes) didn't even reach one-tenth of one per cent; rarely did it reach one quarter of one per cent."

This, of course, refers to all strikes measured against active nation-wide employment. The paralyzing injury of open combat between an industry and its employees cannot be diffused in such statistical fashion. The Alcan strike at Arvida and the miseries endured by families at Murdochville, Quebec, contained well-nigh 100 per cent of disaster at the point of impact. It is hardly realistic to water down the brew of distress and loss in a "struck" community by adding ten portions of good tidings from the British Columbia fishing fleet, for example, in order to produce a tolerable "national average."

Here again we encounter a fundamental difference between Canadian and Swedish labor views on the thesis that a decision to strike should be determined by a local union, or group of unions, and their employers. A recently-circulated statement by the Canadian Congress of Labor says that "the assumption that a strike is the worst thing that can happen in industrial relations is entirely wrong". Arne Geijer, the executive head of the Confederation of Labor Unions at Stockholm, recently told me: "Almost any compromise is better than a strike".

His philosophy and course of action are inspired by a belief that periodic improvement of labor conditions, with continuity of employment, and uninterrupted production of industries and services are in no way incompatible. "The role of the unions", he says, "is to participate in development of the nation's industry to create a better standard of living for the future. We encourage technical development, big investments, and modernization of existing facilities so that we can keep up with developments abroad. We have a more positive view on this subject than do American unionists".

Canadian readers will note in Mr. Geijer's words none of the familiar coloration of the Socialist doctrinaire. "I have nothing against free enterprise", he told an interviewer. "As long as private management of industry can give us what we need there is no reason for a change". Such comment from a member of a Socialist parliament and, quite possibly, the next Prime Minister of his country, conflicts with a general Canadian impression that Sweden already has adopted a full-orbed Socialist economy. It is true only as social welfare benefits have been brought to all members of society. This process has been carried far with the aid of burdensome taxation. It is not true of "nationalization" which covers a smaller area of the country's activities than in Canada's case. It is equally untrue of the trespass of government upon "free enterprise" which latter still dominates 94 per cent of Swedish commerce.

So much for the political structure of a country which with its complete unionization of labor has cast its lot with "peaceful negotiation" and against the violence and disruption of strike action.

The foundation of this widely-accepted policy derives from a series of joint agreements by labor and management on a nation-wide basis which established certain general principles by which both parties were bound. Henceforth, the influence and collaboration of the two national associations of workers and employers determined in large measure the course of action to be followed by their member organizations.

As between the national organizations of Canadian labor and the centralized Swedish Confederation of Unions, there exist significant differences of viewpoint and strategy when strike action appears imminent. The Stockholm institution under no circumstances, will give a forthright endorsement of strike action at the behest

of a member-union. Such endorsement, in fact, is rarely asked for since it must be preceded by an unhurried examination of the cause at issue.

When a union of textile or metal-workers, for example, submits a brief to Confederation headquarters, as it is obliged to do, the Confederation's staff of industrial relations experts and economists scrutinizes the proposal in its relation to the financial position of the industry affected and the possible repercussions on the national economy. A cautious appraisal of these factors frequently induces the Labor Council at the National office to advise a postponement of the union's claims until the overall situation brightens. Even when the situation does "brighten", nobody stops working, nor do the wheels of industry cease revolving. In the seclusion of a board room, a dozen or so delegates of Labor and Management proceed to whittle down a pair of "irreconcilable stands" to the dimension of a "tolerable compromise".

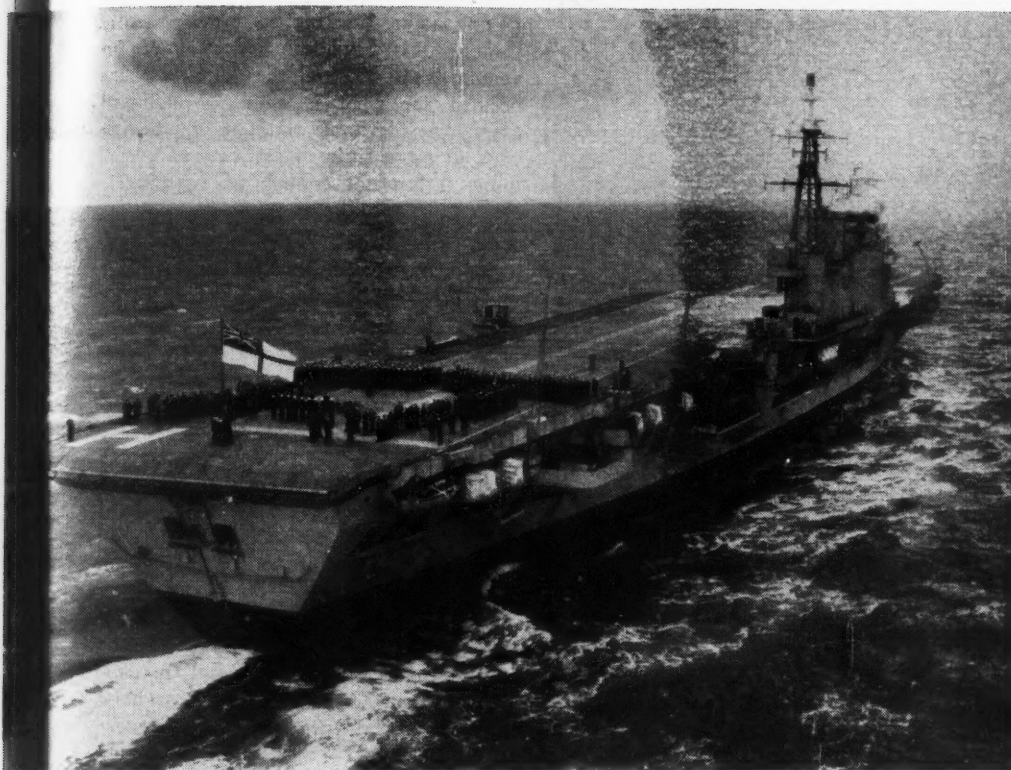
In the light of North American experience, it may sound paradoxical to say that when Labor and Management, acting as a national board of reference, possess an equal status in wealth and "fire power" and the confidence of their respective memberships, the temptation to "slug it out" at the community's expense finds no place on the agenda. Whether or not this is a paradox, the Swedes couldn't care less.

They find it useful to ensure full employment 300 days a year, to maintain industry at a high pitch of production, to raise the workers' standard of living in moderate and continuous gradations. And, since this system of coordinated improvement has worked to the general satisfaction year after year, the Swedes gladly vacate the field of industrial civil war to those who favor "unconditional surrender".



Volvo Group has 80,000 union members on payroll, no labor conflict since 1932.





*Despite the launching last year of the 22,000-ton aircraft carrier "Hermes", Britain's navy has declined to point where it is no more than sea-going police force.*

# Britannia No Longer Rules the Waves

by Charles Taylor

AS EVERY SCHOOLBOY knows, Britain is a small island which sailed to greatness. In the days of Elizabeth I, it was British seapower which staked out an Empire through conquest and trade. Throughout the nineteenth century, it was the Royal Navy and the British merchant fleet which gave Britain her security against invasion and the raw materials which she needed for her transformation into a major industrial nation.

Today, in the reign of Elizabeth II, Britain is fast becoming a second-rate maritime power. In an age of giant military and trading alliances, it is no longer necessary for Britain to rule the waves. But the decline in British seapower has a direct bearing on Britain's dwindling political and economic status in the nuclear era.

Here are the major trends:—

—Britain's Navy is now little more than a sea-going police force, a very poor third to the giant armadas of the United States and the Soviet Union.

—Fifty years ago, Britain owned half the world's merchant fleet; today, she has only one-fifth.

—In 1947, British ship-building yards led the world, accounting for 51% of the gross tonnage launched; today, Britain builds only 15% of all new tonnage.

Over the last decade, the Royal Navy has undergone its biggest transformation since the steam engine made the sailing ship an historical curiosity. Here is how the disposition of the fleet has changed:—

	1950	1960
Battleships .....	5	1
Aircraft carriers .....	15	7
Cruisers .....	28	13
Destroyers and frigates ...	127	157
Submarines .....	58	56

This trend to smaller ships is a direct result of Britain's overall defence policy. For diplomatic, strategic and economic reasons, Britain has staked everything on her own nuclear deterrent. Pride of place has been given to the British H-bombs, the V-bombers which carry the bombs, and the Blue Streak missiles—Britain's liquid-fuel, land-based version of the American Thor.

Behind this policy lies the conviction

that only nuclear powers are major powers—a conviction which Prime Minister Macmillan shares with General de Gaulle. Another factor is the ever-present suspicion that the United States might some day withdraw her forces from Europe. In this case, V-bombers and missiles capable of reaching Russia would give Britain her only sure deterrent against Soviet aggression.

This has left the Navy with two important but subordinate roles — anti-submarine action, and the transport and supply of the Army's Strategic Reserve in the event of limited wars or Suez-like "police actions". Hence the concentration on destroyers, frigates, submarines and landing craft.

Hence, too, the anger of the admirals. In Britain, there is a long tradition of service solidarity, and a lack of the all-too-public inter-service squabbles which characterise the Pentagon. But scores of admirals are known to be dissatisfied with a policy which reduces the so-called Senior Service to what the weighty *Economist* first called "little more than a sea-going police force."



Idle tankers in Cornwall reflect incompetence of British shipping industry.

To pacify the admirals, the Government authorised the \$54,000,000, 22,000-ton aircraft carrier *Hermes*, the most modern of her type afloat. But the *Hermes*, launched last year, may well be Britain's last carrier. Experts concede that any new carriers would have to be nuclear-powered, and would cost almost three times as much. There just isn't that sort of money in the defence kitty.

More important, the Navy is now building the *Dreadnaught*, its first nuclear-powered submarine. At a cost of close to \$60,000,000, the *Dreadnaught* will be completed in 1962. With her immense endurance and range, she will be the king-pin of Britain's defence against Russia's 500-plus submarines.

With the lessons of World War II well remembered, naval officers recognise the importance of keeping Britain's sea lanes clear of enemy subs. "There's no doubt that the *Dreadnaught* project is doing a lot to boost sagging morale," a senior officer said, "especially since she is likely to be only the first of a small fleet of nuclear subs."

But many critics charge that the *Dreadnaught* is being built—at great cost—for too narrow a role. It now seems likely that she will not be equipped with solid-fuel missiles based on the American Polaris. Apparently, the Government has doubts about whether the Polaris can be brought into service quickly enough, whether it has sufficient destructive power in comparison to the Blue Streak, and whether nuclear subs will remain difficult to detect. The Blue Streak also boasts a much larger rocket engine, and Britain is anxious to develop such engines for the day when she launches her own satellites.

Critics reply that by concentrating on land-based bombers and missiles, tiny

Britain invites almost total destruction in the event of total war. It would be much wiser, they say, to disperse the deterrent by taking a chance on the Polaris.

Behind all the controversy, one fact is beyond dispute—Britain's Navy is shrinking drastically. Although the Admiralty receives roughly a third of Britain's \$4,000,000,000 defence budget, the tremendous cost of new ships limits their numbers. According to the 1959-1960 edition of *Jane's Fighting Ships*, the most authoritative guide, Britain's fleet is now a poor third to those of the United States and the Soviet Union:

	Britain	Russia	United States
Aircraft carriers .....	7	—	79
Cruisers .....	13	32	51
Destroyers .....	55	180	374
Destroyer escorts and frigates .....	157	300	365
Submarines .....	56	500	186

The Conservative *Daily Telegraph* sums it up sadly: "Picking its way patiently through this bewildering decade of invention and inflation, the Admiralty has decided for what is called a balanced Fleet. The inevitable result is that having tried to get a little of the best of everything, it has not enough of anything."

On the commercial side, it is much the same story. British shipowners and shipbuilders face a steady decline in their share of world trade, and the shipping industry as a whole makes a sizable gap in the general picture of British prosperity.

Fifty years ago, Britain owned half the world's merchant fleet; today, she owns only one-fifth. [Since 1948, the world fleet has grown from 73,000,000 tons to over 115,000,000 tons. During the same period, Britain's fleet has only expanded from 16,000,000 to 19,000,000 tons.] (See chart).

While much of this decline results from the growing economic might of the United States and Continental nations, British shipowners say that their "Public Enemy Number One" is the flags of convenience fleet—the ships which sail under the banners of Liberia, Panama, Honduras and Costa Rica. While these ships operate on a virtually tax-free basis, British shipowners pay about 40 cents on the dollar in taxes.

According to many critics, taxes aren't the whole tale. In the past, they charge, British shipowners have failed to go in for tankers—and tankers now have a growing share of world trade. In November, British experts who returned from an international conference on nuclear marine propulsion in Hamburg reported that West Germany has a good chance of beating Britain to the draw with nuclear cargo ships. In a recent broadside, the influential and independent research organisation, Political and Economic Planning, accused the British shipping industry of "incompetence, backwardness and lack of enterprise".



Nuclear powered *Dreadnaught* is Britain's answer to the Russian submarines.



Ironically, the best answer for Britain may be an even smaller merchant fleet. At present, there are too many ships in the world for too few cargoes—a situation which has led to a continued shipping slump in the wake of the world recession. In January, Britain had 125 ships laid up—5% of her fleet—while hundreds more at sea were carrying only partial cargoes.

According to Sir Nicholas Cayzer, president of the U.K. Chamber of Shipping: "Now is the time to get rid of our old and obsolete ships and replace them with the latest and most efficient units conceivable; then when the tide begins to flow we shall be able to take advantage of it."

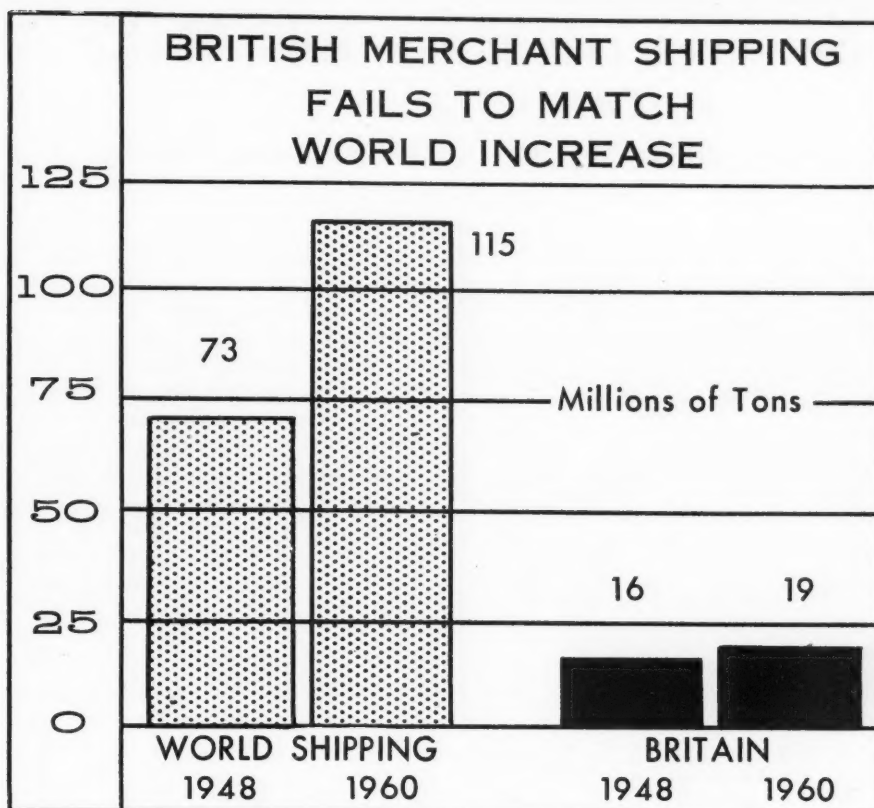
Slowly, British shipowners are beginning to follow their president's advice. Last year, Britain scrapped two million tons of merchant shipping and added only one million tons in new ships. The prospect for the future is a continuing reduction of about 6% a year, and an increasingly smaller share of the world fleet.

Britain's shipbuilding industry has also failed to keep pace during the tremendous post-war expansion. The last decade has seen her drop from a comfortable first place among world shipbuilders, to a position in which she is well behind Japan and vying with West Germany for second place: [see box below].

Management and labor are receiving equal blame for the fact that Japanese and German yards are boosting sales by offering quicker deliveries and better credit facilities.

According to *The Times*: "Though there are some British yards which compare to the best abroad, there are others whose backwardness is too great to be excused." Specifically, the companies are accused of failing to try new methods of pre-fabrication and sub-contracting. Paradoxically, the war gave an advantage to the two defeated powers, Germany and Japan—most of their yards were ravaged, and they were able to build modern yards from scratch.

Strikes and demarcation disputes are another reason for uncertain deliveries—they lose the industry about 500,000 man days each year. One company reports that a demarcation dispute between two unions lasted two years, cost the com-



Since '48, world shipping has increased by 57.5%; British by only 18.7%.

pany \$1,350,000 in earnings, and resulted in 700 fewer men employed and \$2,700,000 lost in wages.

"It's a perfect example of the 'I'm All Right, Jack' mentality," one shipping executive claimed. "Few of the union leaders look farther than their own yard. They don't realise we're being clobbered all over the world."

The worst may be over. Although the order book has dwindled by two million tons over the last two years, British yards still have orders for 4,500,000 tons on hand, and, in 1959, they held their own, while both Japan and Germany lost ground.

Union leaders have agreed to seek ways of preventing costly battles over such abstruse issues as which union's men should drill holes in plates. For their part, managements are stepping up research into new techniques.

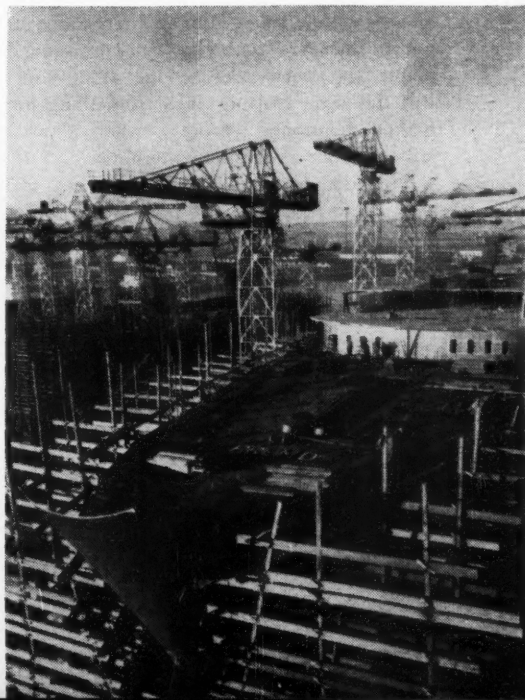
But the industry remains parochial in outlook, buttressed by the fact that 80% of its orders come from British owners who still have a tendency to "Buy British", in spite of more attractive terms

from foreign yards. Most experts think that Britain must eventually settle for third place in the world market, behind both Japan and West Germany.

In spite of the *Dreadnaught* project, the prospect of a smaller but more modern merchant fleet, and the short-term recovery in shipbuilding, the over-all picture is a sad one for a nation of mariners. Much more than sentiment is involved. As Sir Nicholas Cayzer puts it: "I have no doubt that the pattern of shipping will change as the century goes on. Some fleets will grow and others will wane, but for this country a mercantile marine and a Royal Navy mean survival."

	U.K.	Gross Tons Launched Japan	West Germany
1953 .....	1,317,000	557,000	818,000
1954 .....	1,409,000	413,000	963,000
1955 .....	1,474,000	829,000	929,000
1956 .....	1,383,000	1,746,000	1,000,000
1957 .....	1,414,000	2,433,000	1,231,000
1958 .....	1,402,000	2,067,000	1,429,000
1959 .....	1,400,000	1,600,000	1,200,000

Once first among world ship-builders, British yards today rank behind Japan, are matched by West Germany.



# Does Your Job Make You Sick?

by Norman DePoe



*Ailments range from jeweler's squint . . .*

THE YOUNG MAN in the Toronto doctor's office looked husky enough at first glance. But as soon as he started talking, he sounded like every TV commercial you've ever heard. The symptoms came out in the broadcast spieler's classic pattern: he had "that rundown feeling"; he was "tired all the time . . . nervous, irritable, head-achy."

The routine record was just that: age 31; occupation, shipping clerk; married, and so on. Physical examination disclosed nothing obviously wrong. Bill Hutton (as we'll call him) followed the doctor's advice — rest, fresh air, less smoking. He took the prescribed doses of one of the so-called "tonic" preparations. And he continued to feel as peepless as ever.

The doctor decided to go over the history again. When did he first notice a loss of energy? The answer was the same: about six weeks before his first visit. But this time Hutton added something he hadn't mentioned before: "when I was still working at the slaughterhouse."

Fortunately for Hutton, that was all this doctor needed. A subsequent blood test showed that he was suffering from bovine brucellosis, or undulant fever — a debilitating and occasionally fatal disease which can be contracted in the slaughtering of infected animals. Hutton's case was unusual in two ways. Undulant fever is rare — and his switch of jobs had temporarily concealed the occupational cause of his illness.

In another way, though, he wasn't unusual at all. Thousands of Canadians every year — no one knows exactly how many — fall sick, and some die of ail-

ments directly connected with their jobs.

These maladies, loosely grouped as "occupational diseases," range all the way from lead poisoning, which was well-known to the ancient Greeks, to new, complex and baffling conditions caused by chemicals that have emerged from research only in the past few years. They can strike almost anyone from the garbage collector to the senior executive. If past trends are followed this year (and there's no reason to suppose they won't be) more than ten thousand industrial sickness cases in Canada will be serious enough to be reported to provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards. About half of these will qualify for temporary or permanent disability compensation at a total cost (not including doctor's bills) of over five million dollars.

The hidden costs are higher still. No comparable statistics are compiled in Canada, but if United States surveys apply here, this country lost three and a half to four million man-days of labor in 1959 as a direct consequence of illness contracted on the job. That doesn't include the unreported or undetected cases. No one knows how many workers take a day or two off with a "touch of 'flu" which is really a job-caused condition; most of them don't bother to see a doctor.

Dr. Gordon Bates, director of the Health League of Canada, points out that most industrial workers, as a result of continued campaigns, are now highly accident-conscious. "Yet," says Dr. Bates, "ten times as much absenteeism and lost time is caused by illness as by accidents."

Experts in the industrial field say two things make it perhaps the most paradoxical — and infuriating — in all medicine. First, none of the thousands of ways

in which Canadians make their living is completely without some factor dangerous to physical or mental health. The watchmaker becomes nearsighted; the sewer worker gets rheumatism and the miner silicosis; department-store clerks are prone to fallen arches, and the high-powered executive who directs them may have hypertension or a gastric ulcer. The field is so all-inclusive that it easily qualifies as one of our biggest health problems; certainly it's one that's likely to stay with us permanently.

The second — and infuriating too — fact is that the causes of nearly all these diseases are well known; theoretically at least, most of them are preventable. Part of the trouble lies in what one recent writer on the subject described as "need, greed, and carelessness." Worse, though, is the fact that almost none of the occupational diseases present signs and symptoms pointing clearly to their on-the-job cause. Many resemble with phenomenal exactness some other, more familiar, malady, so that a physician not specializing in industrial medicine can be completely misled.

There have been cases where a patient has unwittingly returned two or three times to the very environment responsible for repeated illnesses.

The undulant fever which struck Bill Hutton can resemble typhoid, influenza, or tuberculosis; in rarer cases it has been taken for malaria, pneumonia, and even appendicitis. Poisons, as well as infections, can masquerade in many ways. Carbon tetrachloride poisoning—a hazard in dry-cleaning and other industries—simulates to perfection the type of jaundice known as infectious hepatitis. Carbon disulphide, a solvent used in chemical



*to mercurialism which can afflict felt-workers with "hatter's shake".*



engineering processes, can derange the nervous system in ways resembling several other disorders. And exposure to benzol vapor can produce a devastating type of anamia.

In fact, poisons—together with allergic reactions—are classified as one of the four main causes of occupational disease. One ailment alone accounts for more than half of all cases reported to Workmen's Compensation Boards. This is dermatitis—skin inflammation—which probably causes more absenteeism and misery than any other well-known industrial sickness. It can be caused, it seems, by almost anything. Some sensitive individuals have contracted it after exposure to such everyday things as sunlight and water. At the other end of the scale, manufacturers have had to abandon new chemicals developed at considerable expense when they turned out to be powerful skin irritants.

One Ontario case is not untypical. A former cook and waitress, now thirty-six, first turned up with a compensation claim in September 1951. The ugly rash on her hands and wrists was traced to two products found in every kitchen: dish-washing soap and Javel water. She has never been able to hold a job since, despite persistent efforts by doctors to restore her skin to normal. Since 1955, she has been living on a small government pension.

Ontario alone has well over 2,000 cases of dermatitis that qualify for compensation in the average year. Thousands more, of course, don't come under the Compensation Act—especially among those neglected occupational problems, Canadian housewives. Officials say some employers are reluctant—through ignorance or wishful thinking—to ascribe a case of dermatitis to a new process, lack of protective clothing, or an unsafe installation. The result is that nothing may be done to remove the cause until fifteen or twenty people are affected. Since the average skin case disables a worker for about ten weeks, lost production time through such delay can often be measured in man-years.

Apart from the skin, the biggest single entry point for poisons is the lungs; metallic poisons may be inhaled either as vapor or dust. Lead poisoning is now extremely rare, but occasional cases still turn up in the printing trades. Some provinces, such as Nova Scotia, recommend periodic check-ups for workers in these industries.

Another venerable ailment that still crops up occasionally is mercurialism, caused by inhaling mercury vapor. It is marked by an uncontrollable twitching of the eyelids, fingers and tongue which gradually spreads and may render the victim completely helpless. It was once widespread in the hatting industry, where mercury was used in making felt. Its colloquial name, naturally enough, is "hatter's shakes;" both the expression "mad

as a hatter," and Lewis Carroll's famous Mad Hatter stem from the stumbling gait, twitching hands, and mumbling speech of occupational mercurialism.

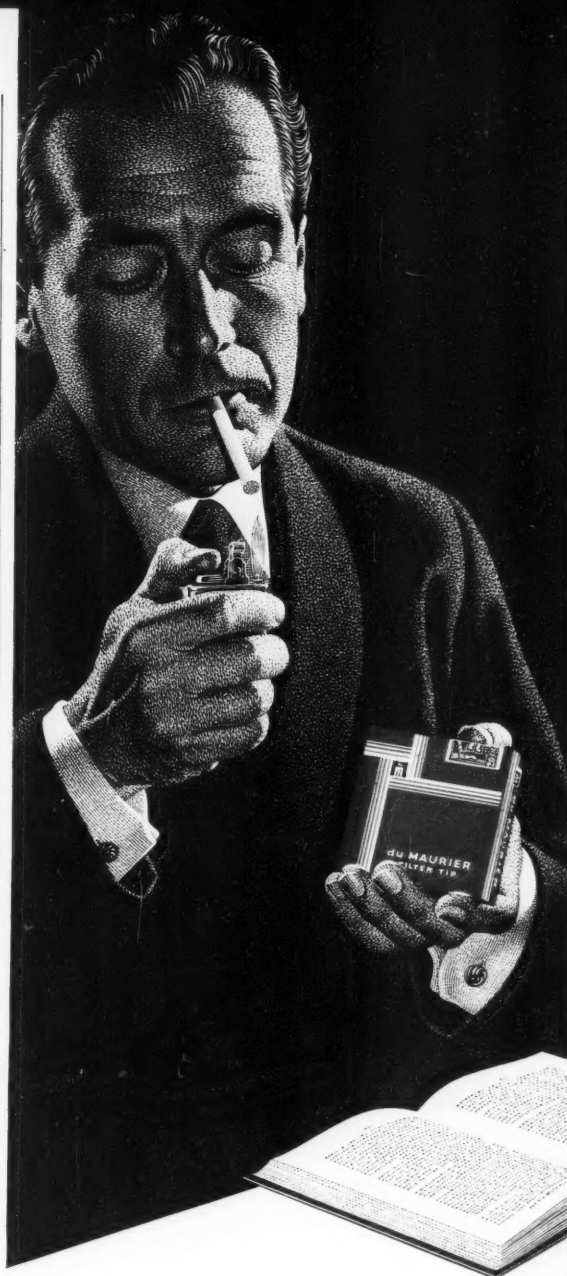
Nowadays, with mercury banned in felt-processing, mercurialism occurs only rarely in such places as thermometer factories, or among workers in seed-treating plants where ethyl mercury phosphate has been found to be the only effective way to deal with some fungus diseases of grain. Phosphorus poisoning, which once afflicted match-factory workers with a disfiguring ailment called "phossy jaw," is also becoming more and more a rarity.

The place of the historic poisons has been taken by a host of new toxic agents. Beryllium, cadmium, magnesium and selenium—all relative newcomers to industry—can and do cause wasting or lethal illnesses. Hygiene experts at the University of California warn that "all petroleum derivatives are potentially toxic, and some of them are carcinogenic." Much the same thing is true of the equally widespread and useful coal-tar distillates.

In the field of solvents alone, about two hundred different derivatives of oil or coal-tar are used; and new ones turn up too rapidly for up-to-date counting. They are used in making most of our 20th century essentials: oils, dyes, plastics, and artificial fabrics to name only a few. One of these compounds, dinitrophenol, can speed up the body's basic metabolism until its owner collapses, beyond repair. Another, trichloroethylene, will after prolonged exposure cause blindness, anaemia, and many of the vague aches and pains that are the despair of the occupational specialist. This one has the further unpleasant characteristic of being habit-forming, like a narcotic drug.

Carbon monoxide poisoning still accounts for well over a hundred compensation claims every year, despite the fact that it is easily the most publicized danger of the motor age. Hundreds of other cases go unreported, with self-treatment for headache, dizziness and nausea. One case that was tracked down from these symptoms was in Philadelphia. The victim was a traffic cop. And a further survey disclosed that 14 members of the city's downtown traffic squad had carbon monoxide in their blood. In six of them, the amount was between 20 and 30 per cent. Ten is usually considered dangerous.

Besides infections and poisons, doctors list physical stress and emotional strain as major causes of occupational disease. Infections don't rank high on the list. But physical stress accounts for conditions ranging from sudden collapse to chilblains and deafness. Bursitis, a joint inflammation, accounts for about 1000 compensation cases annually. The emotional illnesses, on the other hand, don't come out in neat, clear-cut statistics. How much does the job factor contribute to mental illness when family, educational and other



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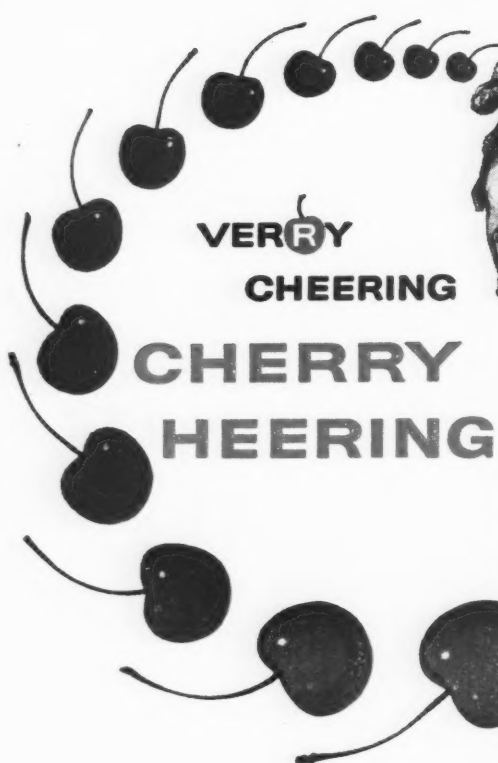
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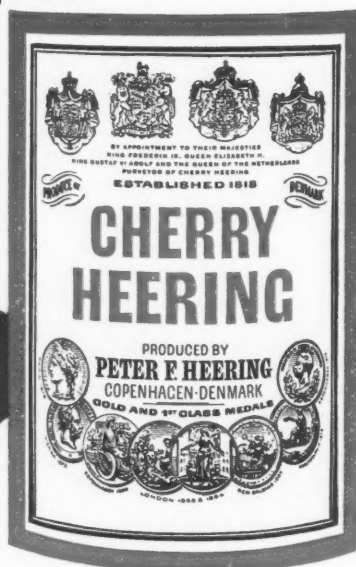
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outside causes are at work? Most psychiatrists would hesitate to say.

Some specific conclusions, though, can be reached. Almost half of the so-called "nervous breakdowns" in industry occur among foremen, suggesting that the special strain of working closely with "the gang" while representing management at the same time is too much for many people. Among executives, ambition may lead to mental illness: accepting a job that's beyond one's ability, or taking a promotion into an uncongenial field. Industrial experts agree that much more attention needs to be paid to emotional illnesses. But they have a depressing feeling common to industrial specialists: they may win battle after battle, but the war will be always with them.

Progress, it seems, presents new problems as soon as old ones are solved. The latest group are a direct result of Nagasaki and Hiroshima. So far, uranium mining doesn't appear to be much of a special radiation hazard; and most scientific establishments take elaborate precautions. But as radioactive materials become more and more widespread, some cases of burns are bound to turn up. One, in Ontario, resulted from the use of a safety device—a wristlet containing a small amount of radioactive metal which would trip a lever if a worker's hand entered a dangerous area of a machine. Its use had to be discontinued.

The seemingly endless list of toxic materials, and the almost astronomically-varied list of ailments they can cause tend to convey the impression that the 20th-century worker walks hourly through a maze of poisonous traps, and that most of us are lucky to be as healthy as we are. It isn't all luck.

All ten provinces have departments of industrial hygiene, and the federal department of national health and welfare conducts research into a wide variety of occupational hazards. Factory inspectors stand by to probe even the smallest complaint. Employers are bombarded with bulletins, educational material and warnings. The federal government has even published a detailed book on occupational causes of disease to help the non-specialist spot them.

And yet, the end of 1959 saw us counting up more than 10,000 compensation cases as usual. Some of them were in spite of factory precautions—and some, tragically enough, because of them. Two such incidents occurred separately in Alberta a few years ago. Both involved workers treating seed grain with highly toxic fungicides. They were provided with masks—and wore them. Since they felt no ill effects, they trusted them, too. But each mask was just defective enough to let in a small, cumulative dose of poison at each exposure. Both men subsequently died.



## Ottawa Letter

by Edwin Copps

# The Pursuit of Publicity and Pulling the Rug

ONE REASON — and it may be the key reason — why John George Diefenbaker is Prime Minister of Canada is the man's great flair for personal publicity. Even as a lowly opposition M.P., John Diefenbaker strove constantly and with steady success to get his ideas, his name and his photograph into the newspapers. Today, although the power and prestige of the Prime Ministership bring him automatic attention, he still tirelessly works his tricks of timing and showmanship to grab headlines from his political rivals.

That there has been no letup in the Diefenbaker pursuit of publicity has been evident from the outset of the new session of Parliament, beginning with the speech from the throne read by Governor-General Georges Vanier. Traditionally, the throne speech is written by the Prime Minister and his staff as a concise survey of the state of the nation and a forecast of upcoming legislation. The address handed to Governor-General Vanier for this session's opening was nearly six pages long but this one was padded out with trivia, said practically nothing about the Parliamentary program.

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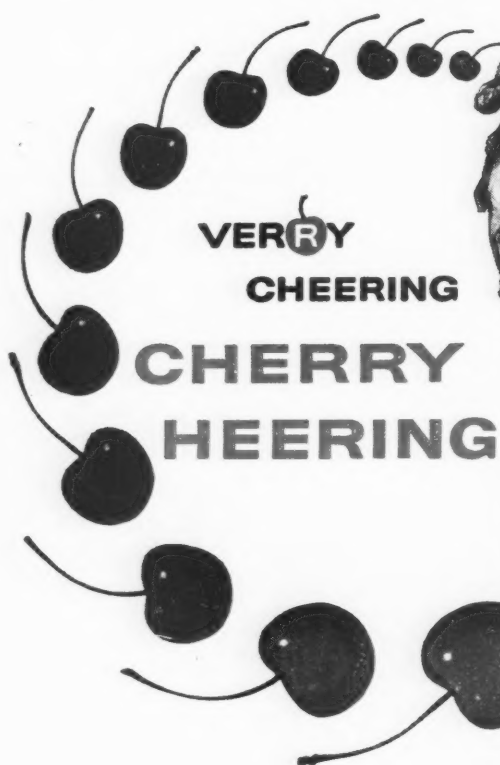
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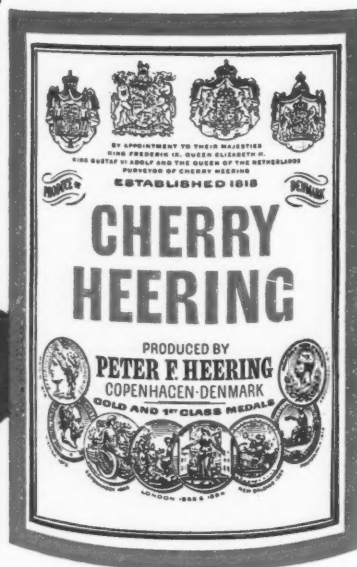
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Some specific conclusions, though, can be reached. Almost half of the so-called "nervous breakdowns" in industry occur among foremen, suggesting that the special strain of working closely with "the gang" while representing management at the same time is too much for many people. Among executives, ambition may lead to mental illness: accepting a job that's beyond one's ability, or taking a promotion into an uncongenial field. Industrial experts agree that much more attention needs to be paid to emotional illnesses. But they have a depressing feeling common to industrial specialists: they may win battle after battle, but the war will be always with them.

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by Edwin Copps

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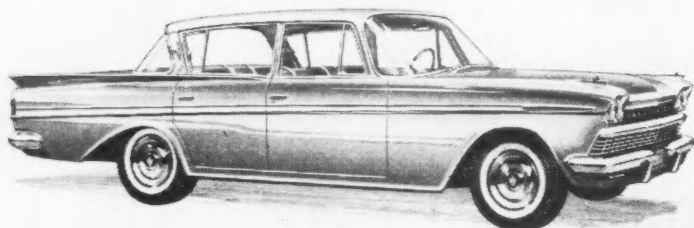
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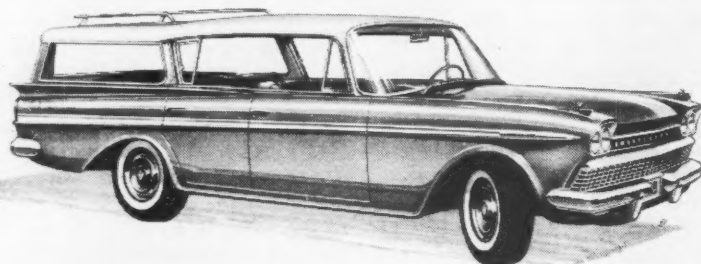


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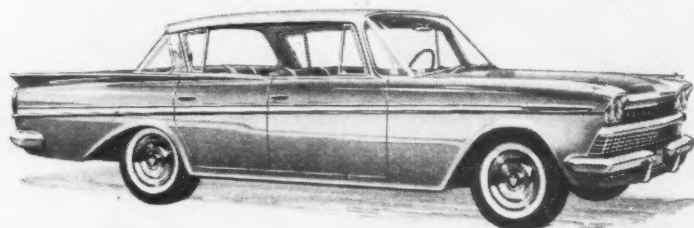
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**AMBASSADOR—Another Great Success Car from American Motors**

casts that night and the headlines of the following morning's newspapers. Lester Pearson's thoughtful criticisms were buried in the avalanche of Diefenbaker publicity.

When he delivered the opening CCF speech of the session, CCF Leader Hazen Argue was outsmarted by the same Diefenbaker technique. Argue was well aware of what was happening to him. "The speech from the throne (was) a relatively barren and empty document," he said. "The Prime Minister left (the Governor-General) with very little ammunition because he retained most of it for himself."

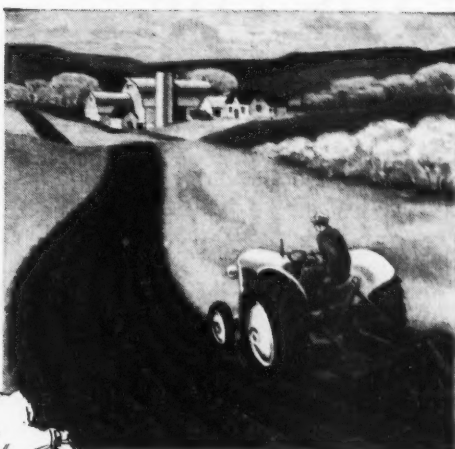
But his awareness of it did not solve Argue's problem of matching Diefenbaker's publicity skill. Like Pearson, Argue made one of his better speeches. In one passage he dealt with the growth of newspaper chains ("Today four groups control approximately one-third of the circulation of all the newspapers in Canada") and made the startling suggestion that a parliamentary committee inquire into the control of newspaper, radio and TV facilities. While such a proposal was not likely to gain any support in the press, Argue's ideas, under ordinary circumstances, would at least have received some derisive attention. But again, Prime Minister Diefenbaker neatly elbowed a rival out of the spotlight. The Prime Minister chose that day to make two more delayed announcements: Establishment of a new parliamentary committee on defence and the retirement of General Charles Foulkes as Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff.

These defence developments, as John Diefenbaker surely guessed, became the day's top parliamentary news stories. They overshadowed the CCF call for a press probe. And they very effectively shouted down the plaintive commentary by CCFer Argue on this year's throne speech debate. Said Hazen Argue: "We have seen an exhibition by the Prime Minister that, I suggest, does not inspire the confidence and respect of the institution of Parliament (or) of the Canadian people."



*Hazen Argue: A plaintive commentary.*





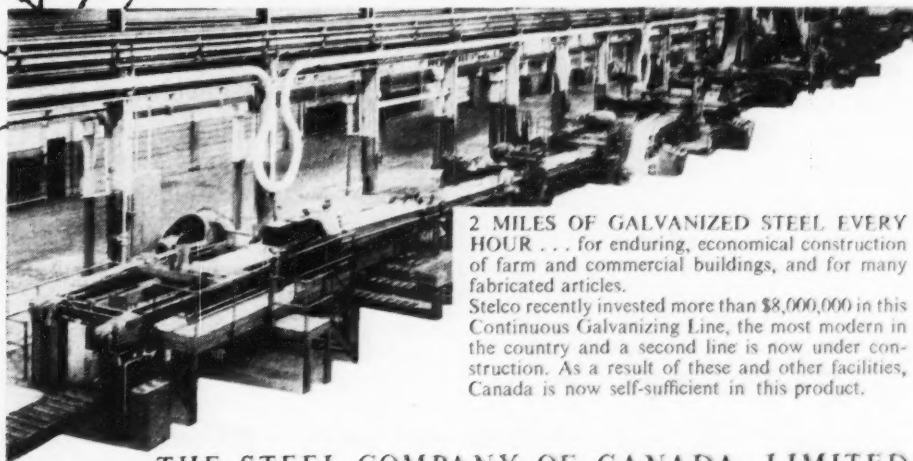
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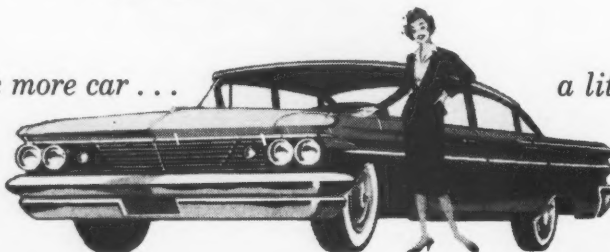


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## Books

by Arnold Edinborough

### Top Men at the Palace



Alan Harrington: *The knocker first.*

IN BUSINESS you must be either a knocker or a booster. So says Alan Harrington, anyway, in *Life in the Crystal Palace*—a study which begins knocking American business where most avowed critics leave off. And to balance his view in the same week there also comes to hand *Men at the Top* by Osborn Elliott — a booster who yet does not believe in business so deeply that he can accept the whims of its top men without question.

Let's take the knocker first. Harrington, until he quit, was a public relations man with a big corporation. The headquarters consisted of a big modern steel-and-glass structure, cleverly designed to give the feeling of country living from its perch on top of a suburban hill. ("Rolling hills go on to the horizon; they will burst into flower next week, and when autumn comes they will flare red and gold, and the winter will put snow on them like frosting. Our landscaped grounds, too, will flower. We can smell honeysuckle; our lawns are so green that they hurt your eyes".)

For obvious reasons, this headquarters is known to all employees as the Crystal Palace and it is *Life in the Crystal Palace* which Harrington purports to describe. Such life he finds to be an air-conditioned nightmare. Everyone is jealous of his own reputation and aware that he is being watched at all times. The only way you can get into the palace is by satisfactorily filling in a form provided by a consulting firm of industrial psychologists; the only way in which you can get a promotion is to polish the rosy apples of the man

immediately above you so that he in turn can look good to the department supervisor. The one thing you must not have in the Crystal Palace is ambition, because if you use it, you get fired, and if you stifle it, you go mad.

The most devastating chapter in the book is called "A Day at the Palace" and it shows the kind of apparently pointless routine which all the small cogs hate, but endure, in order to let the big wheels fly free.

The day starts with everyone being collected from the railroad station by bus and deposited at the doors of the palace. There follows a quarter of an hour from 9:00 to 9:15 when everybody settles down and the girls mend their make-up ("and it is nice to look at them"). This goes on a little longer than the 15 minutes allowed, goes on, in fact, until the head of the department "stumps past with a gruff good morning to everyone". The first action of the day is a call from a man who gives "a corrected production figure" and Harrington thanks him, knowing that he can work this into the public health story of the company which he is working on. By 9:30 he is aching for coffee, but the cart doesn't arrive until 10:30 because "the route of the coffee wagon changes every week giving departments in different sections of the palace alternative 'early' and 'late' coffee breaks."

At 12:00 o'clock noon he goes to eat "in the gaily decorated dining room on the Terrace (lower ground) Floor and the conversation is entirely on traffic. ("The amount of time we can spend discussing traffic is fantastic. I think it is because the highway is almost the last place of adventure the suburbanite has left"). By one o'clock he is reading a pamphlet entitled "Are you a Knocker or a Booster". By two o'clock he is in conference arranging the script of a film written by an outside script writer to puff the company.

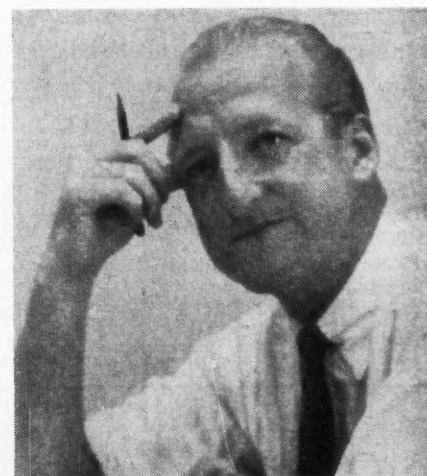
"We trample around in his script for the rest of the day. Soon the writer is out of things altogether and the meeting falls into an old pattern. Jack Reese, the assistant manager of our department, and

I versus Mac Tyler; the soft sell against the hard sell. We spend ten minutes trying to prevent Tyler from inserting a line: 'Here employees enjoy their good nourishing food'. We maintain that the color close-ups of the food indicate just how good and nourishing it is. The line stays in".

At 5:00 p.m. he goes home and his comment on the day is this: "We walk down the front steps toward the bus, and the wheel of the years seems all at once not to turn but to spin before my eyes . . . at the Crystal Palace we are ignorant of time . . . only we age and change. It seems to me now that our group has always been getting into this bus. Oh, we are happy enough. It is just that whatever we do here, we have always done it before".

*Life in the Crystal Palace* is, according to Harrington, life in cotton batten. The employee is protected, surrounded by good-will, gets medical coverage, hospital insurance and life insurance; he works according to a set of well defined rules; his day, though repetitive, is undemanding and from the moment he sets foot in the beige corridors to the time he retires with a collection of year buttons, a gold watch and some luggage, his life is predictable and stultified.

It is difficult to see that Alan Harrington



Osborn Elliott: *Unbelieving booster.*



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In Britain Last Fall we explored historic places like Cambridge in this picture . . . stayed in country inns for around \$3.50 a night each . . . and our drive-yourself car cost only 11 cents a mile — gas and all.

# COME TO BRITAIN

ton and Osborn Elliott are writing about the same thing. For Osborn Elliott's book *Men at the Top* is a thorough documentation of the lives of the people who run the Crystal Palaces of America. But here is a book about men of bursting energy, ruthless determination, inordinate capacity for work and subordination of all else to their making their firms bigger and better, not only than the other person's, but also bigger than they were when they took over.

Mr. Elliott spreads his net wide to include the Chairman of General Motors, the presidents of General Electric, American Motors, Merck & Company, Dupont, and the Glidden Company.

He pits the "salty tongued" Justin Dart, president of Rexall Drugs, against the International Business Machines president, Thomas Watson, Jr. He calls on the top men from General Telephone and Electronics, Standard Oil of New Jersey, General Dynamics Corp., and Texas Instruments. He finds, as Sergo Mikoyan found when he attended a meeting between Detroit industrialists and his father, that "these American capitalists are tough".

Just how tough they are is more implied than stated, but the implication is clear as president after president states that all business to him is "unfinished business", that any problem can and must be solved only to make way for the next and bigger one, and that home life, family relations, social connections and political imbroglios are a long way secondary to the main business of running the company.

There are intimate moments in Mr. Elliott's book, since he has made it his business in one chapter to find out what idiosyncrasies each man may have. Thus Dwight P. Joyce of Glidden gets up at 5:30 a.m. every day, makes his own breakfast and does "an awful lot of thinking" for two hours. Edward Cole, General Manager of G.M.'s Chevrolet Division, has his "dressing area where he has arranged the drawers in his bureau so that he hits his underwear first, his socks next, and then his shirts. Moving smoothly down the hall, Cole picks up a tie, puts on his shoes, then drifts by a closet that holds nothing but trousers. Still on the move, he selects a pair and puts it on. Gliding into the main part of the house, the Cole chassis is then fitted with a body shell, at a twenty-foot closet that contains Cole's suit coats (Cole claims he has never yet selected a jacket that did not match the trousers picked up at an earlier stage on the assembly line)".

Such attention to picaresque detail does not detract, however, from the hard thinking that went into the making of *Men at the Top*. Elliott knows the problems of big business, knows that in its influence on society it is exerting more pressure all the time. He further knows that this pressure cannot be easily measured since much of it is generated almost willy-nilly. He



are some of the most pertinent questions I have yet read in a searching last chapter, "Looking for the Answers".

For example, he asks, how is inflation to be coped with, particularly when one of the top men, Charles Wilson, has signed "The first wage contract that had a built-in escalator tied to the cost of living"? What about the stability of the dollar internationally? What about tariffs and free trade? What about the public image of such enormous corporations as DuPont, General Motors and A.T. & T.? What about competition and government interference, particularly when, as one executive puts it, "in times of high-level prosperity, we want no part of governmental interference, but the instant a down-trend seems in the offing, we demand to know what the government intends to do to correct this development".

And what about the executive himself? How can a man best prepare himself to become an executive? How can the top man hope to retain control? And—the most important question of all—what makes him do as he does when, even as top man, he is only an employee, and cannot, like the captain of industry in the old days, be building an estate for his heirs?

Osborn Elliott doesn't know the answers to these questions and he shows that even the top men all answer them differently. But every politician or voter in the United States or Canada should read this book so that he will have some idea of who is trying to run the country and why. He will not, of course, learn very much about how.

Obviously the *Men at the Top* spend little time in the Crystal Palace. Perhaps they in turn should read Mr. Harrington's book to find out how the other ninety-nine percent of the world lives and do something about that, too.

*Men at the Top*, by Osborn Elliott—Hamon—\$4.95.

*Life in the Crystal Palace*, by Alan Harrington—McClelland & Stewart—\$5.

### The Lucky Larkins

H. E. BATES is one of England's top writers. *A Breath of French Air* will not do to this established reputation. It is as light a book as one would ever read, and it is funny. The Larkins, the nouveau-riche English riche since Thackeray's day, take their Rolls Royce, their kids and their problems to France for a holiday. Everything at first goes wrong, and then everything goes right. Whichever way it goes, there is a belly laugh on almost every page. Strong meat, in other words, and highly seasoned, but easily consumed.

L.S.

*A Breath of French Air*, by H. E. Bates—Michael Joseph—\$3.

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## Television

by Mary Lowrey Ross

### Catharsis of Disillusionment

PROGRAMS THAT EXPLOIT human experience and frustration for the benefit of sponsorship usually turn out to be either shocking or dull. The worst offenders are probably those daytime programs (e.g. *Queen for a Day*) which encourage people to come forward and exchange their birthright of suffering for a mess of electrical equipment. However, after watching Ralph Edwards' high-minded evening program *This Is Your Life* I often get the feeling that there's not much to choose between this and the more egregious day-time demonstrations. (Why change an upset stomach for a headache?)

"It has never been our intent to hurt people, only to show them as fine human beings worthy of public tribute," Ralph Edwards has pointed out. His system of presentation rarely varies. The fine human being whose life is to be explored is cunningly trapped, then exposed to camera, microphone, and a long parade of character-witnesses who have helped to shape his life. Friends, relatives, ex-school-teachers, ex-employers, ex-roommates are carefully rounded up—though never, as far as I know, ex-spouses or ex-barmen. The program is unrehearsed as far as the central figure is concerned, and the only studio-briefing for the rest of the cast seems to be that you can't

lay it on too thick.

So the tributes mount and mount, with Mr. Edwards stepping in nimbly to offer his own special eulogies in between the introduction of new witnesses and fresh commercials. Meanwhile the candidate has little choice but to sit immobilized and helpless through his TV canonization, while the collaborators continue to work him up, like some public monument carved in butter.

As far as I know Lowell Thomas is the first "fine human being" to resist the Edwards' treatment. Snared at a public dinner last fall Mr. Thomas, after denouncing the enterprise as a "sinister conspiracy", sturdily declined to identify landmarks in his career and ended by turning the program into a shambles. This brought loud cheers from critics of Mr. Edwards, who seems to have stirred up a lot of hostility for a man of such unshatterable amiability. However, as he quickly pointed out, they had cheered a little too soon. Mr. Thomas's intransigent behavior had been nothing more than a piece of prankish hamming, and far from damaging the program it had actually boosted its rating.

If this is the case one would expect Mr. Edwards to continue the upward trend by touching off similar inspiring situations. (e.g. "And now, Mr. Truman,

you will be interested in meeting the well-known music critic to whom you wrote that famous letter during your term of office".) Nothing of the sort has happened however. Mr. Edwards continues to rule his program with a velvet hand in an iron glove, making sure that only the best and warmest sentiments prevail.

One of his most recent guests, for instance, was an American doctor who had devoted his life to correcting speech defects in children. There were the usual testimonials from wife, family, friends, colleagues and grateful patients, and in the end the good doctor was presented with a \$1000 cheque for his establishment. It was a fine worthy cause but nothing could alter one's awareness of sponsorship cutting itself in handsomely on a screen-dramatization of faith, hope and charity.

I had the same unhappy feeling while watching the National Film Board's presentation of *The Discovery of Insulin*. Dr. Banting is still remembered by most of the people who met him as a shy and rather skeptical scientist, who developed an almost agonized aversion to publicity, and particularly to any public sentimentalizing of his achievement. There is no hint of this in the NFB production; in fact it was exactly the type of presentation that would have struck him with horror.

When it was over Dr. Charles Best appeared on the screen, and carefully avoiding any references to the dramatization, spoke briefly on the necessity for the best possible laboratory equipment in a modern university. No doubt the production served its purpose as an argument for university extension. But as a screen-biography it struck me as having most of the worst features that distinguish *This Is Your Life*.

The truth is that while there are any number of fine human beings there are few human paragons — certainly not enough to provide a weekly program. The public is aware of this and that no doubt is why it rejoices and turns back eagerly to its television set whenever a boasted public character steps out of line. For instance, Jack Paar invariably presents his guests as "great talents" and "wonderful personalities". "Now here is Mickey Rooney, that great talent and wonderful personality." Then Mickey comes on in a state of violent incoherence and has to be requested to leave the program.

The inevitable result of the Mickey Rooney debacle was that a large part of the nation sat up nights for weeks in the hope of some sort of repeat performance. For if there is anything we enjoy more than an appeal to our loving sentiments it is a fine resounding public disillusionment.





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## Chess

by D. M. LeDain

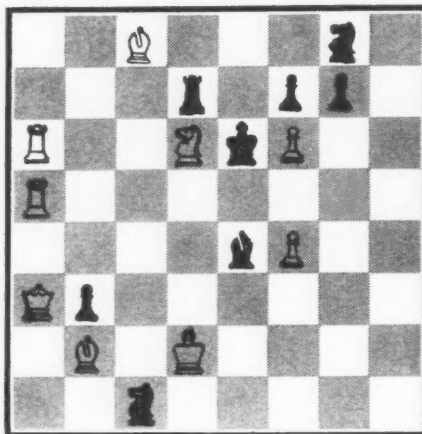
ORIGINATING in northwest India about the 7th century A.D., knowledge of the new game (chaturanga) spread slowly east, north and west. Its progress was inevitably accompanied by attempts to "improve" it. The Asiatic version has long been radically different. The Tibetans, although of Mongol stock, have retained it "pure". Westward the pastime passed through the Islamic countries, acquiring some theory on the way, and reached Europe about the 11th century by way of the Moors to Spain, and from France to England during the Conquest. Russia received it from the south and east.

In Europe the Renaissance left its impress and power was increased for Queen and Bishop, plus the option on the Pawn's first move. Castling came a little later, and this is to-day's game. Throughout its

long history the basic unique idea, capture of a single piece by an opposing force of varied power, has remained unchanged.

**Solution of Problem No. 237** (Dutt), Key, 1.Q-B5.

**Problem No. 238**, by Dr. S. Subrahman-yam (Madras).  
White mates in two. (9 + 8)



## Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

IT WAS VERY LATE when Bob came home. "Whatever kept you?" asked his wife as he entered the room. "Bill's been waiting all evening to see you."

Bob smiled wearily, greeting his brother without enthusiasm. "I'm sorry," he said. "I had to close my books for the year's working."

His brother shook his head. "That's just what I was saying. You can't even afford an accountant," he declared. "Why don't you sell out and join me? You'd certainly make more than the paltry five thousand or so all your slaving brings in now."

"But I'm independent, and my profit for the year was more than that," Bob told him. "You could even figure it out yourself. The exact total in cents was a penny less than twice the cube of the cents in the total as you'd normally write it."

Bill changed the subject hastily after that! But what profit has Bob made? (120)

Answer on Page 60.

## Cranium Creaser

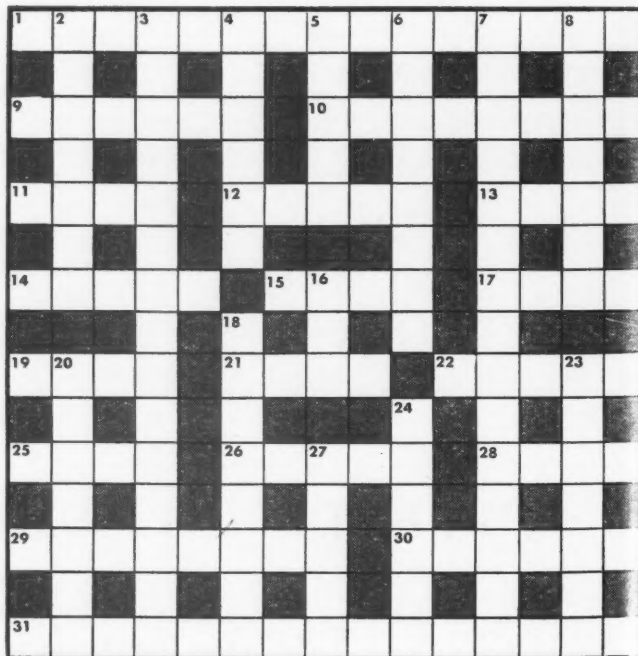
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

### ACROSS

- 1 "Shall I go first"? for example. (7, 8)
- 9 A chest, pure and simple. (6)
- 10 Snipe, sir, maybe does this to game hunters. (8)
- 11 But not the one for whom they played "The Third Man" theme. (4)
- 12, 7 Resembling one who stole "A Kiss in the Dark"? (4, 1, 5, 2, 3, 5)
- 13 A bad season for 11's parents? (4)
- 14 Yet it's not the market where one buys soup ingredients. (5)
- 15 I'm pigheaded, but these warriors just take the head. (4)
- 17 Snap out of it. (4)
- 19 An incentive to advance to the head of the Admiralty. (4)
- 21 One in the goldfish bowl would certainly give aunt a turn. (4)
- 22 A push-over will give you one, and one may cause a push-over. (5)
- 25 A sore point? In a pig's eye! (4)
- 26 Moscow and Cracow must, to provide funds. (5)
- 28 But you don't have to hit one on the head to pin a person down. (4)
- 29 A view of space that appears different on the ocean? (8)
- 30 What the traffic cop did in the park started as child's play. (6)
- 31 Part of South Africa where there is no charge for citrus fruit. (6, 4, 5)

### DOWN

- 2 Not a strip-tease show but there's very little on at the finish. (7)
- 3 Peron's one, as it were, and Peron's transformation is the last word! (9, 6)
- 4 For a correct answer to 1 across you will . . . . to start with. Get the point? (6)
- 5 Naturally the fleet should be, to stay alive. (5)
- 6 Cats, etc. I go wild over! (8)
- 7 See 12
- 8 It's finished, and only once around the track! (7)
- 16 Yet we've heard of one eating tigers! (3)
- 18 Some travellers might beef about this accommodation. (8)
- 20 May last longer, but suggests it can be worn out. (7)
- 23 Whirling natives appear most useless! (7)
- 24 The King of Swat, he took in the lot. (6)
- 27 So dismal it has the doctor standing on his ear. (5)



### Solution to last puzzle

- |                          |                                    |                    |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| ACROSS                   | 21 Candy                           | 5 Girl             |
| 1 Kiss me again          | 23, 7 Take, O take those lips away | 6 Izaak            |
| 9 Whit                   | 25 Faro                            | 7 See 23           |
| 10 Nicer                 | 26 Nails                           | 8 Kiss and make up |
| 11 Akin                  | 28 Opus                            | 13 Amends          |
| 12 Esperanto             | 29 Blunderbuss                     | 15 Plunge          |
| 14, 2 A kiss in the dark |                                    | 18 Monstrous       |
| 16 Bloaters              | DOWN                               | 20 Seaside         |
| 17 Lament                | 2 See 14                           | 22 Drool           |
| 19 Spiked                | 3 Sin                              | 24 Anon            |
| 20 Synonyms              | 4 Excites                          | 27 Sob (487)       |



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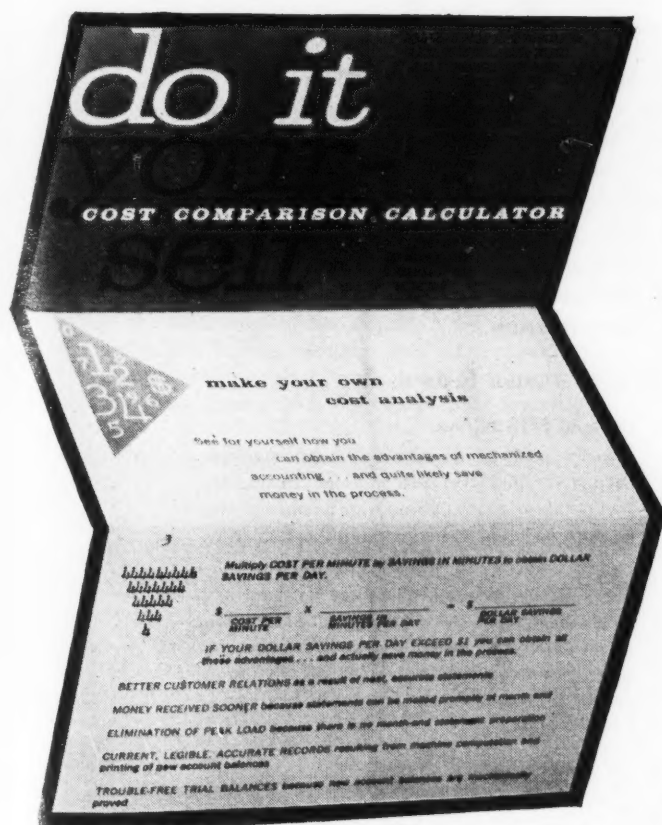
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fact that the London Life's sales activities are conducted only in Canada.

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*Other Highlights from the 85th Annual Report*

Payments to policyholders, beneficiaries, and annuitants, together with amounts set aside to provide for future policy payments, totalled \$95 million—an increase of \$6 million.

In the investment of policyholders' funds to meet future needs, the major portion was placed in mortgage loans, principally effected to provide new dwellings for families across Canada. A total of \$65 million was invested in this way in 1959. The London Life now has mortgage loans on more than 50,000 properties, representing over 64 per cent of the Company's total invested

assets of \$715 million.

Benefits paid in the Sickness and Accident Branch totalled over \$10 million. During the year, more than 230,000 separate payments were made to Sickness and Accident policyholders.

Policy dividends in 1960 will be on the same high scale as in 1959, and total dividend payments during the year will be almost \$17 million. The London Life over the years has been consistently among the leaders in the life insurance business, in providing insurance at low cost to policyholders.

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*For a more detailed account of the Company's business in 1959, write to the London Life Head Office,  
or call one of our Branch Offices for a copy of the Annual Report*



## Theatre

by Lawrence Sabbath

### Modern Morality Playwright

WHEN *The Visit* comes to Toronto next week with Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, theatregoers will see a unique play. Its author, Friedrich Duerrenmatt, is unsurpassed by any post-war European dramatist in the craft of satiric play-making. He is no ordinary writer, as radio listeners already know from last month's CBC Wednesday-Night presentation of his one-hour story, *An Evening in Late Autumn*, which won the coveted *Italia* award.

The world around him is his target and the darts he hurls draw their impact from the cruelty and corruption within the small communities at which he invariably aims. For him the small town more closely resembles Peyton Place than it does the sentimental milieu of Wilder's *Our Town*.

"I am fascinated by the problem of the duality of justice," he told me recently during an interview on his first visit to New York (an interview conducted entirely in French since he speaks no English). "The world for me stands for something monstrous, an enigma of calamity that has to be accepted but to which there must be no surrender."

You cannot sit through a Duerrenmatt play with its allegorical overtones and provocative attitudes, with its mordant wit that exposes the hollowness of our acquisitive and faithless civilization, without wanting to take sides with or against him. And, since Duerrenmatt knows that the first

function of the theatre is to entertain, he involves his audience in the action so that they are made aware of his point of view much more directly, and poignantly, than if he preached at them.

As a dramatic humanist he shows, in *The Visit*, whose theme is the collective crime and guilt consciousness of a village, that the Woman does not kill her lover, Anton, out of vengeance. The story's point is that the villagers think that by murdering Anton they are performing justice and the injustice that was Anton's becomes theirs. Duerrenmatt thus writes a contemporary morality play.

Duerrenmatt is tall, heavy-set, full-jowled, with grave blue eyes. Born in Switzerland in 1921, the son of a pastor and grandson of a satirical poet, university-educated, he writes "all day long"—radio, movies, TV, novels, essays and plays.

"There is no school of the theatre anymore. Theatre is international. Williams and O'Neill are popular in Switzerland despite the Americanism of their locale. American writers claim to feel isolated from their society, but this does not exist in tiny Switzerland which is a machine for living and where paternalism is dead.

"On the stage, I create a second show, a little city of its own. There must always be this fiction, like 'Pi' in mathematics. I presume an imaginary situation that would exist if I had a set of facts to prove it. I create a make-believe, seemingly im-



Friedrich Duerrenmatt: "All men are capable of evil".

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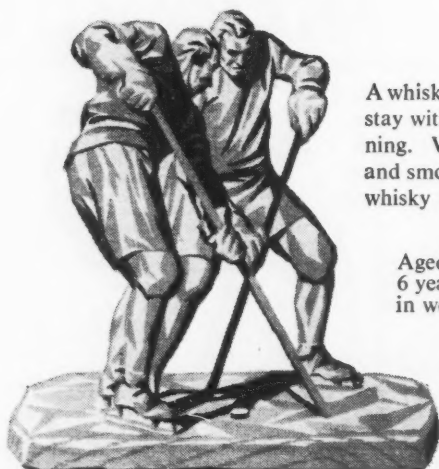
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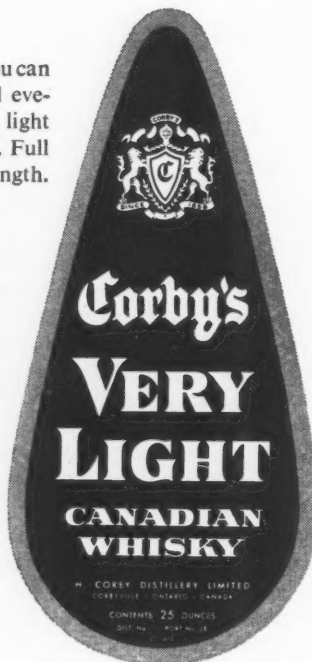
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possible world and people it with characters and events that will make this fable come true. If I succeed, then it becomes real to the spectator."

Just how real audiences think his fables are, is shown by the number of his plays in production. An adaptation of his novel *The Deadly Game*, opened recently in New York and in March *The Jackass* will appear in an off-Broadway theatre. In the fall *An Angel Came to Babylon* is scheduled for production. *The Visit* last year won the New York Critics' Award for the best foreign play. All of these plays, plus *The Marriage of Mr. Mississippi* are on the boards in England and in Europe, as is the latest, *Frank V*, a serious "opera" about the gangster swindlings of a bank president.

Is *The Visit* based on a real incident? "One day I went to visit my wife in the hospital. The train passed through the station of a village too poor to stop at. I thought of Sophocles, the plight of Oedipus when he is told that the drought is caused by someone's crime and that the gods will punish the helpless citizens until the criminal is brought to justice. The revenge of the Woman in *The Visit* is a metaphysical one. Since I do not wish to rewrite Sophocles, I change the structure and invent this new story.

"Everyone asks me to express the theme in a word. If I could have found this simple thought, I should not have written the play. A drama has many ideas."

A two-year stay in Switzerland by Bertold Brecht had a strong influence on Duerrenmatt as it did on other Swiss writers. Duerrenmatt believes, as did Brecht, that a play has a life of its own, that it cannot be tailored to measure in the writer's study. "It is a work in progress that must be changed in small ways, not in spirit, to suit performances in different countries."

For this reason he accompanied the Lunts on their tour of England, continually making text changes that the cast had to rehearse every afternoon. He also had the scenic designer, Otto Teo, follow the two-year tour. "It takes me one year to write a play, I do not mind nursing it in performance for another year."

"Society is not so important, it is the individual who counts. When a society has power and is able to use force against its own members, then this collective is responsible for its own actions and deserves the same punishment as the individuals who compose it.

"The head of the Moscow Satirical Theatre wrote me that he liked *The Visit* but was sorry that the climax should show that all men could commit evil. In reply, I expressed surprise that a theatre of satire would object to my satire, particularly that it would object to the idea that all men were capable of evil, especially when the ending of my play was, in itself, a satire on that idea."



## Lighter Side

by Charles R. Graham

### How To Stop Skiing

AT ONE TIME of the year or another, but most often in this month of February, white hills of soft deep snow are found within easy reach of most North American cities. They beckon to skiers, and the skiers beckon to everyone else. No soul is safe. There are times when you absolutely cannot avoid accepting an invitation to a ski-weekend, just as there are times when you cannot avoid golfing with your best customer.

Advanced age and a trick shoulder have now put me out of the running for skiing. Perhaps, as an ex-skier, I can help you with a short lesson on evasive tactics. These won't always keep you off skis, but they'll help when you get on.

Your first easy thought, on being betrayed into a ski-weekend, is simple: I can't ski, therefore I won't ski. You're right about that thought—it's too simple. Nothing enrages a ski enthusiast so much as the thought of a guest coming away for the weekend without proper equipment—whether or not he can ski. Once you've bought and brought the equipment, you're sunk.

Let's examine this sorry matter of equipment. The important thing is the fit of the ski boots and yours will likely have to be custom-tailored. The cost of other items is so small beside the boots that you might as well go whole hog and buy everything.

Well-fitting ski boots are impossible to walk in. They weren't designed to walk in, and you'll break your ankles if you try. Their unyielding snugness is for control, the idea being that your foot, the boot and the ski should move as one. A time will come when you will wish you and your ski boots could be easily parted, but by then it will be too late.

Ski clothes include pants, jacket, mitts, cap—and make them cover as much of you as possible. All pockets should be closed with zippers, and it is a neat idea to have small padlocks to lock the zippers shut. There are few things more irritating than the slow dribble of melting snow from packed pockets. Also, the more overlap between the top of the pants and the bottom of the jacket, the better. Nothing is going to keep out all the snow, but you might as well try.

Skis should be a lot taller than you are. The longer they are, the more broadly your weight is distributed. This means you

are less likely to disappear in soft spots or dig your tips into drifts. On the other hand, the longer they are, the easier it is to cross the tips or the backs.

Ah, yes, and harness. Harness consists of a steel hawser strong enough to tow a car, attached to the ski, passing around your heel and secured by a clamp. Once you are harnessed your ski moves when your foot moves. If your ski can't move (surprising how often this happens) something must give. Sometimes it might be your boot laces, so buy very cheap laces. Otherwise, it's your ankle.

When you are equipped, transported to the place of the ski, and shamed into putting them on, you must first learn to walk. This is fairly simple. You just walk, and on level ground, if you keep the ski tips straight ahead, all will be well. Any tendency to totter can be overcome by leaning heavily on one ski pole or the other. I forgot to sell you a pair of these above, but they will be found very handy.

It is when you reach the top of a slope—by chair-lift, let's hope—that the real problems begin. The hill is at least ten times as high as it seemed from the bottom, and only earlier training as a glider pilot can save your stomach. It's an appropriate time to call on a fully-equipped St. Bernard dog, if you happen to have one available.

Anyway, here you are—standing sideways to the hill, of course; or it's too late—you're already on your way.

Slowly, putting your poles way down the hill and leaning against them at a steep angle, you can inch around until you are pointing downhill. Explain to your friends that your twitching is a nervous disorder that has afflicted you for years.

You will see enthusiasts on either side pushing off strongly with their poles, and careering down the hill. This pushing-off is only a show-off trick to increase your initial velocity—don't do it! Also, you'll see forms flying around shouting "Track!" Pay no attention to them. "Track!" is ski jargon for "Fore" and if they know enough to scream it, they should know enough to dodge you.

The horrible moment must eventually come when you lift your poles—and plummet. There's no other way down. But you may get down this way in one piece,

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### THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA



*Dividend No. 290*

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of **fifty-two and one-half cents (52½¢) per share** upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of March, 1960, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of January, 1960.

By order of the Board.

K. M. SEDGEWICK,  
General Manager.

Montreal, Que.  
January 19, 1960.

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if you'll pay attention. Here's the basic lesson. Memorize it.

1. *Sit down.* The best way to keep skis from going too fast is to take your weight off them. Unless you can grab an overhanging branch (and it's dangerous to be that close to a tree) this means falling. The best-padded part of the human body is the safest area to fall on.

So *sit down.* Hundreds of doctors on this continent would starve to death every winter if skiers sat down instead of keeping on. Sit down early rather than late, and slowly rather than fast—if possible. But even if you are carried away by excitement, your skis or sheer hysteria—even if it seems too late for any help but a parachute—sit down. A bruised fundament is better than years of plastic surgery.

2. *Turn.* Turning on skis is an acquired art, like rolling a cigarette with one hand. Turning is a great way of braking your speed, or even stopping entirely in the middle of a hill. All ski schools teach turning. You haven't been to ski school, so we'll drop this subject right here. Go back and read No. 1 again.

3. *Bend your knees.* Experts ski with the knees slightly bent. Dubs ski with the knees bent like a pretzel, and for good reason. An expert would say this was to cushion sudden bumps. This is partly true, but the dub knows the real reason. Bending brings him closer to the snow. He is going to fall sooner or later, and the less distance he has to fall, the less spilled blood.

4. *Spread your feet.* An expert prides himself on skiing with his hickories very close together. A dub spreads his legs. You spread your legs, and don't forget I told you, no matter who says you look like a mallard in flight. Spreading the legs gives you a broader base for balance and a softer spot to sit. You can land safely between your ski-backs.

5. *Drag your poles.* An expert travels with poles flying high behind him. A dub drags his. It's wonderful how much balance you can regain by leaning on a dragging pole. And if your poles are well behind you, it's hard to impale yourself on them when you fall. I've seen it done, but it's difficult.

6. *Don't wax.* The experts will murder me for this one. They have waxes for climbing hills, going down hills, and for standing still without growing roots. Personally, I threw all my ski waxes in the garbage long ago. Waxes are all designed to make your skis go faster. Need I say more?

Well, that's the lesson. Study it again while they're autographing your cast.





Portrayed for Tilden by the noted Canadian photographer, Walter Curtin

*The waiting car...* A TILDEN Chevrolet, of course, and "always at your service". Whether you travel for business or pleasure, at home or abroad, it's good to know in advance there'll be a TILDEN waiting for you at the end of the line. Convenient around town, too, when your own car is not available.

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## Research

by Fergus Cronin

### Digging for the Personal Past

A. P. LOW, ONE OF CANADA'S greatest geologists and a pioneer explorer of Labrador, is practically unknown in historical works. John Shaw, who drilled Canada's first oil gusher almost a century ago, is often given the wrong first name. Some of the Fathers of Confederation are scarcely known, and Hewitt Barnard, who was secretary of the Quebec Conference which signed the BNA Act, is merely a name in encyclopedias.

These are some of the inequities which historical research for the recently launched Dictionary of Canadian Biography will correct, according to Dr. George W. Brown, its general editor. The Dictionary, established on a permanent basis by a bequest of the late James Nicholson, successful Toronto birdseed merchant, will compare with the best of its kind in the world and will be better than many because of a unique format. Instead of chronicling the lives of now-dead Canadians from A to Z in fifteen or twenty consecutive volumes, each volume will deal with a single period of our history in which biographies will be arranged alphabetically.

Nor will historical periods be published chronologically. The first volume, for example, which Dr. Brown expects to have in print by the beginning of 1962, will deal with the period from the earliest days of Canadian history to some time between 1700 and 1750. (It was decided it would be easiest to get the project under way with a period that is perhaps less subject to error and controversy than most others). But the next volume will probably deal with the latter half of the 19th century, including the period of Confederation, so as to have it in print in time for Canada's centennial and so be of more use and interest. The following volume might cover part of the 20th century, and later volumes will fill in the gaps.

Organizing the project chronologically rather than alphabetically has certain advantages:

- It is easier to prepare. Instead of having to go right through history and decide upon the whole composition of the work before a start can be made on the names beginning with A, for example, it is only necessary to decide the names on a single period. The writing can thus start earlier, and the first volume will see

print possibly two years sooner.

- It is easier to sell. Volumes can be sold singly to those interested in only certain periods. Sales will therefore be greater than would be the case if books could be purchased only in sets.

- It is easier to revise. As new information comes to light, periods can be re-written one at a time. If alphabetical, the entire set would have to be revised simultaneously. If, for example, documents were discovered which revealed important new information about the War of 1812, revision of the one volume would probably suffice.

The Dictionary has been made possible by the largest single gift of money for a literary work ever to be made in Canada. The income from about \$1.3 million of the Nicholson estate will be available in perpetuity for the Dictionary, and will also make possible the Canadian Biographical Centre. This will be an organized collection of material about Canadians, both living and dead, and will include not only material on those to be found in the Dictionary, but on the many more who, while of limited or local interest, do not warrant a place in the work. Nowhere is such information now collected for the whole country.

Mr. Nicholson, who died in 1951 at the age of 91, specified in his will that the income from the residue of his estate, after payment of various other gifts, "shall be employed for the purpose of undertak-



Dr. Brown: Correcting inequities.

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Born 1820 - still going strong

ing a work similar in principle and scope to the Dictionary of National Biography published in England, but devoted to the biographies of persons who were either born in Canada or subsequently resided therein."

The bequest was made to the University of Toronto which in turn appointed the University of Toronto Press as publisher and Dr. Brown as general editor. Dr. Brown, an honorary editor of the Press and professor of history, was editor of the *Canadian Historical Review* from 1930 to 1945. He was editor of *Canada*, a book published in 1950 by the University of California in its United Nations series, and his own books include *Canadian Democracy in Action* and *Building the Canadian Nation*.

Dr. Brown estimates that the entire Dictionary could be published in ten or twelve years, provided funds prove adequate. But income from the \$1.3 million bequest, at an average five-percent rate of interest, will amount to only \$65,000 a year, and the volumes will cost an estimated \$70,000 apiece — about \$15,000 of this in fees to writers. If no further funds are forthcoming, therefore, the time might stretch to more than 20 years. Officials of the Press are confident, however, that their efforts to enlist donations will be successful.

In spite of such doubts, Dr. Brown has begun to make assignments for the first volume, even as the list of names for this and subsequent volumes continues to fluctuate. All possible historians and libraries are being consulted, and several good suggestions have arrived unsolicited.

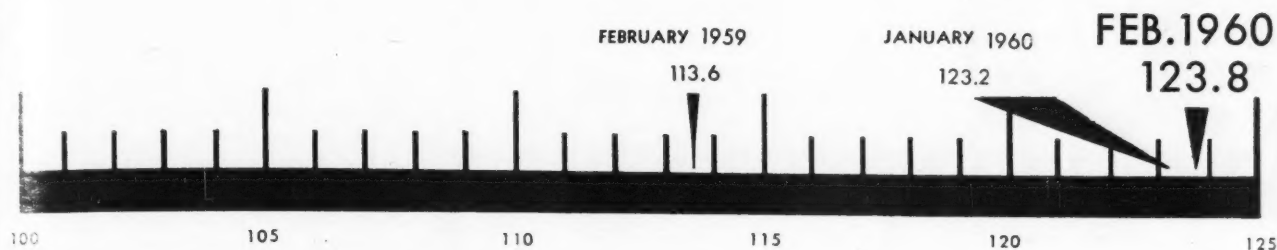
John D. Falconbridge, for example, 84-year-old ex-dean of the Toronto law school, Osgoode Hall, wrote suggesting that his great grandfather, Philip Chesneau Delatre, who fought in various British campaigns and settled in Lundy's Lane in 1833, might be included. And James Shannon of Williams Lake, BC, suggested inclusion of his father's uncle, William Shannon, a pioneer of the Cariboo Gold Rush who is reputed to have introduced the first wheels to the area. Later he made a fortune in timber and minerals and the Shannon district of Vancouver was named after him.

Dr. Brown encourages such suggestions, pointing out that not only well known Canadians are of interest to the Dictionary. He would agree with a statement by the British editor of the Dictionary of National Biography, Leslie Stephen, who wrote in 1882:

"It is . . . the people whose lives have to be reconstructed from obituary notices or from references in memoirs or collections of letters, or sought in prefaces of posthumous works, or sometimes painfully dug out of collections of manuscripts, and who really become accessible through the Dictionary alone, that provide the really useful reading."



## Business Index for February



Indicator Table	Unit	Latest Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Index of Industrial Production (Seasonally Adjusted)	1949 = 100	166.3	170.8	155.1
Index of Manufacturing Production (Seasonally Adjusted)	1949 = 100	148.1	153.7	142.2
Retail Trade	\$ millions	1,322	1,429	1,295
Total Labor Income (Seasonally Adjusted)	\$ millions	1,500	1,512	1,398
Consumer Price Index	1949 = 100	127.9	128.3	126.2
Wholesale Price Index of Industrial Raw Materials	1935-39 = 100	244.0	241.9	231.8
Manufacturers' Inventories, Held and Owned	\$ millions	4,421	4,445	4,367
New Orders in Manufacturing	\$ millions	1,993	2,054	1,812
Steel Ingot Production	'000 tons	533	533	422
Cheques Cashied, 52 Centres	\$ millions	22,622	22,496	19,248
Total Construction Awards (Hugh C. Maclean Building Reports)	\$ millions	214	169	179
Hours Worked in Manufacturing	per week	41.2	41.2	40.8
Index of Common Stock Prices	1935-39 = 100	259.2	261.5	266.0
Imports	\$ millions	489.6	495.7	455.7
Exports	\$ millions	486.6	419.0	449.7

Most latest month figures are preliminary ones.

THE YEAR CONTINUES to move along as expected: it's going fine. There are very few sales or production figures available for 1960 as yet but those that do exist confirm our earlier expectations.

One of the best insights into current economic events is given by order backlogs and new orders in industry, particularly in iron and steel products and in the group known as capital goods industries. New orders in all manufacturing have been hitting \$2,000 million a month for the greater part of 1959 showing our order backlog up for the first time in years.

New orders in iron and steel products during all of 1959 hit almost \$50 million a month more than they did in 1958—an increase of more than 20 per cent. The cumulative effect of all this was to send the order backlog late last year to a higher total than it had reached all 1958 and 1959. At the same time shipments last year were considerably above those of 1958.

In the capital goods industries the trend was the same. In the last half of 1959 new orders were well above those of the previous year. Unfilled orders were also

growing strongly but didn't compare favorably with the totals in early 1958, as aircraft industry defence orders fattened the pot two years back.

You get a sharper focus on the outlook when you check into a few details. New orders in machine tools are moving ahead. The order backlog here is now heading toward the totals of early 1958. The difference, though, is that two years ago that order book was shrivelling quickly, now it's getting fat. In industrial machinery the picture is even better. Unfilled orders now amount to more than they have for more than two years.

Remember, too, that a good deal of machinery and machine tools, etc. needed to feed an industrial boom come into Canada from outside—we are actually very poor in machine tool production—and imports of these items have also been climbing for months. The U.S. steel strike did slow things for a time but its effects are pretty well over now.

Our swelling production is also reflected in growing exports. These increased by more than five per cent, comparing 1959

with 1958 and talking of dollar values of commodities only. Unfortunately imports increased almost double that percentage figure. Preliminary export figures are now available for 1959—it takes longer to process export figures.

The facts show that if it had not been for the U.S., our exports would have been down in 1959. Shipments south of the border gained 10 per cent in dollar volume; those to the U.K. gained a fraction. We dropped in trade to all other countries. Result was a gain in the percentage of our trade going to the U.S., a slight drop in that heading to Britain, with sharper drops in exports to other lands.

We have by no means started to solve our growing international trade problems. They are like skeletons hidden in the closets of prosperity. Today their rattle is hardly heard above the sounds of tinkling cash registers.

—by Maurice Hecht

Saturday Night's Business Index is a compilation of statistical factors bearing, generally, on Canada's gross national product. It is designed to reflect pace of economic activity. The base 100 is drawn from 1955 data.)



## First Canadian Coppers...



From earliest times copper was considered a most durable cur-

rency metal. Six-denier coins such as these were the first copper pieces known in Canada; although dated 1717, they were first issued in 1721 by order of Louis XV of France. Collectors today may value these coppers as high as \$450.

### Canada's First Real Money

Canada's first real money was issued by the Bank of Montreal—Canada's first bank—when it opened its doors for business on November 3, 1817. With the passing of the Currency Act in 1841, B of M coins became recognized legal tender of Canada.



**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
Canada's First Bank

SD270

## Gold & Dross

### Nickel in Manitoba

*When will International Nickel be producing in Manitoba? Will it be able to sell this new output?—T. G., Saskatoon.*

International Nickel expects no difficulty in meeting schedules at its Manitoba project. The mill should start operations in May, barring the unforeseen. Midsummer is expected to see capacity production of 6,000 tons of concentrate per day. The smelter should then be ready to blow in.

The refinery is not slated to start until early in 1961, although present construction progress suggests the possibility of a start before the end of 1960.

Mine development is understood to have confirmed diamond drill indications as to grade and tonnage. The Manitoba mine will add 75 million lbs. annual production to Sudbury capacity of 310 million lbs. It holds promise of an expanding output provided markets justify it.

Inco's Sudbury operations are at capacity in order to match the heavy demand of the last few months. This will probably be emphasized with settlement of the U.S. steel strike.

There is no difficulty in disposing of current nickel output. Notwithstanding this, officials are developing additional markets to absorb extra production. A sharply increased demand for nickel is expected in 1960, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce. For this year a consumption level of about 255 million pounds is anticipated, about 15% above 1959.

### Page-Hersey Tubes

*What are your views of the investment attractions of Page-Hersey Tubes? — C. V., Ottawa.*

Commanding a high price earnings ratio (price is 17.8 times 1958 net of \$1.60 a share) Page-Hersey ranks as a blue chip, future of which is largely tied to oil and gas developments. With indicated annual dividend of 90 cents a share, yield is 3.16%.

Officials are optimistic as to the long-term future of pipeline construction. They proceeded with construction of Camrose Tube's \$10 million pipe mill at Camrose, Alta. notwithstanding the Welland Tubes operation being idle for most of 1959.

They look to the demand for larger-diameter pipe in the next few years justifying the new production facilities.

The Camrose mill will be Canada's first able to produce steel pipe larger than 36-in. diameter in continuous welded 40-ft. lengths. It is expected to be ready for full production in March this year. Both Camrose and Welland would be substantial beneficiaries of the approval of the export of Canadian gas to the U.S. since this would spark a major program of pipe line building.

Page-Hersey's operations in 1959 reflected the dearth of any large pipeline orders, but this was partially offset by orders for smaller size pipe used in auxiliary and feeder lines. There was also an increase in other business, particularly pipe for the plumbing, heating and general construction fields.

In consequence, tonnage output for 1959 was expected to be on a par with the previous year. Operating income should be about the same as in the previous year, although total profit may reflect reduced investment income.

Page-Hersey reportedly ended 1959 in a strong financial position. Bookings improved in the second half of last year and the company commenced 1960 with a slightly higher backlog of orders than a year ago.

### United Asbestos

*When will United Asbestos go on a dividend basis?—D. A., Ottawa.*

Lake Asbestos of Quebec, the American Smelting and Refining subsidiary and operator of the Black Lake property of United Asbestos, advises the latter that sales and shipments reached a point in September, October and November where revenues considerably exceeded operating expenses.

As at September 30, 1959, there was an excess of costs—including dredging, which is being charged as a current expense—over revenues of \$1,760,000. It will be necessary to erase this figure out of future profits before any cash flows to United. The company cannot be expected to pay dividends before it receives regular income from the Black Lake property.

The property came into production in June 1958 with a rated capacity equal to 7% of the free world's consumption of



asbestos fibre. The plant is a large and complex one and the break-in period was prolonged as a result of changes in requirements of fibre quality demanded by the market.

The downtrend in demand for asbestos was arrested early in 1959.

## Laura Secord

*Please discuss the prospects of Laura Secord Candy Shops.—M. B., Edmonton.*

Laura Secord continues to report the steady progress which has characterized it for many years.

Net profit of \$423,804 for year ended September 30, 1959, was 8.9% higher than previous year's \$398,374. Sales and net profits reached record highs despite increases in operating costs.

Ten new stores were opened during the year, many of which were in new shopping areas, and three were closed. Work has been started on an addition to the Montreal studio.

## O'Brien Gold

*Do you recommend an investment in O'Brien Gold Mines?—M. H., Montreal.*

O'Brien is one of a group of former gold producers with the organization and finances to conduct exploration for new properties. The company's main chances are currently tied to Atlantic Coast Copper and to Alminex Ltd. O'Brien's oil interests were transferred to Alminex as of January 1, 1959, freeing it of further expenses in the field but diverting direct income.

Interest in Atlantic Coast Copper was increased by \$195,000 in the year ended September 30, 1959, and is now carried at \$724,106. O'Brien holds 43% of outstanding Atlantic stock. Options on 62,500 shares of H. G. Young Mines were exercised, bringing total purchases to 87,500 shares. But 75,000 shares have been sold at a profit of \$27,030. O'Brien still has options on 55,000 shares.

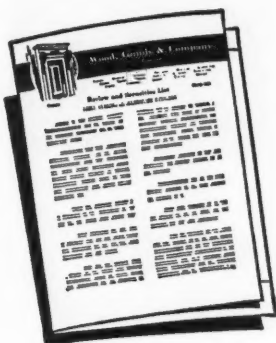
General prospecting activity was continued during the summer of 1959, with two parties in the field. A group of 20 claims in the Chibougamau area was staked and will be examined further.

O'Brien had net liquid assets of \$660,000 at September 30, 1959.

## Quebec Lithium

*Has Quebec Lithium commenced operation of its refinery?—S. D., Niagara Falls.*

Quebec Lithium Corp. has made good progress on construction of its new chemical refinery. The first plant of its kind built in Canada, it is now commencing operation of its primary section. The



## Current Business Topics

In each issue of our Monthly Review and Securities List we deal with a current business topic or a timely aspect of the Canadian economy. Particulars of a number of recent new Bond and Share issues are included, along with prices and yields of Government, Municipal and Corporation securities available for investment.

We believe you will find the Review and Securities List interesting and helpful. If you wish to obtain a complimentary copy regularly, we shall be pleased to add your name to our mailing list.



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## THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

A dividend of 50 cents per share on the Series "A" 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares and a dividend of 56¼ cents on the Series "B" 4½% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending March 31, 1960, payable April 2, 1960, to shareholders of record March 2, 1960.

R. R. Merifield,  
Secretary

Montreal, February 1, 1960.

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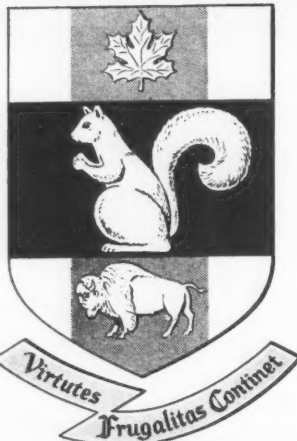
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THE WESTERN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

**ALUMINIUM LIMITED  
DIVIDEND NOTICE**

On January 20, 1960, a quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share in U.S. currency was declared on the no par value shares of this Company, payable March 5, 1960 to shareholders of record at the close of business February 5, 1960.



JAMES A. DULLEA  
Secretary

Montreal  
January 20, 1960

**Equilibrium**

Because few designs interpret *balance* better than a whirling top, it has become an apt symbol of equilibrium.

And no Scotch is better *balanced* than Grant's *Stand Fast!* The great attributes of the distiller's art—bouquet, flavor, smoothness, brilliance—perfected through five generations of the Grant family, find balanced expression in their whisky in the unique triangular bottle. Small wonder it is so thoroughly appreciated.

 **Grant's  
STAND FAST**  
IN THE TALL TRIANGULAR BOTTLE  
**The Epitome of Scotch Whisky**

chemical section of the plant is expected to commence operations before the end of February.

The company has made an out-of-court settlement of its contract dispute with Lithium Corporation of America, and is to receive damage payments of \$[US] 1,900,000 over the next four years. Of this \$1,000,000 is to be paid before next September.

**Canadian Food**

*I am interested in Canadian Food Products and would appreciate your evaluation of this situation.—S. L., Hamilton.*

Canadian Food is operating in a highly competitive field and is realigning its operations in an effort to improve profits.

It has sold three Toronto outlets in its restaurant chain and may sell other outlets in southwestern Ontario.

The company operates bakeries, restaurants, coffee shops and an industrial catering service. It expects sales to approach \$30 million in the current fiscal year.

**Stanrock Uranium**

*What is Stanrock Mines doing about the unexpired portion of its contract to supply concentrates to the government agency?—D. B., Halifax.*

Stanrock Uranium Mines rejected bids for the balance of its contract from firms wanting to buy secondary contracts, and decided to continue operations on its own account.

The company has been in receivership since mid-May but monthly operating reports are improving.

Operating profit increased to \$761,746 in September from about \$450,000 in June. Operating costs were reduced to \$10.95 a ton from \$12.57.

Should the favorable trend of earnings continue, it is felt that the recovery for bondholders would be higher than the realization possible from sale of the contract.

**Sylvanite**

*Is Sylvanite Mines doing any better?—K. F., Winnipeg.*

Sylvanite profits continue on the down grade as a result of higher costs and increased difficulty of finding ore.

In the first nine months of 1959, profits declined 33% to \$130,024 or 3.9c a share from \$192,655 or 5.8c a share.

Exploration at the Kirkland Lake gold property last year failed to turn up new ore. Ore reserves now stand at levels sufficient to permit profitable operations to the end of this year. There is, however, hope of more ore. Indications that



Wright Hargraves ore may extend into Sylvanite ground below the 7,200-ft. level may result in some arrangement for exploration and development.

### Nickel Rim

*Any activity at Nickel Rim?—M. H., Calgary.*

There is some possibility of Nickel Rim Mines becoming interested in exploration of ground in the Reindeer Lake area of Northern Saskatchewan.

No further activity is contemplated for its former nickel-producing property in the Sudbury area of Northern Ontario. The company will sell its milling plant and after this has been completed will have an estimated \$350,000 in liquid assets.

### A. V. Roe

*What's wrong with A. V. Roe Canada?—E. A., Victoria.*

A. V. Roe Canada Ltd. has again passed its common stock dividend because of reduced earnings and need of conserving liquid resources.

The dividend was cut from a regular quarterly basis of 20 cents per common share to 10 cents with the payment of April 2, 1959. The last payment was on July 2.

Some activities show encouraging increases over the last year, but the general picture of the company in 1960 is one of reduced earnings, together with consolidation measures and vigorous sales programs to replace lost volume in the aeronautical operations.

### In Brief

*Any chance of Osisko Lake Mines drilling this winter?—K. B., Brandon.*

No announcement yet although there is always a mathematical chance of a mining company undertaking exploration.

*Is New Biddamaque active?—M. M., London.*

May make a bid to drill a property near Geraldton, Ont.

# Simpson's

### Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of seventeen and one-half cents (17½c) per share on the outstanding Common Shares of Simpson's, Limited has been declared payable March 15, 1960 to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 15, 1960.

By order of the Board.

K. W. Kernaghan,  
Secretary

Toronto, January 26, 1960



## Portfolio Management

Accounts entrusted to our care are kept under constant supervision by our Portfolio Department working in close conjunction with our Research staff.

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## Insurance

by William Sclater

### Contractor's Equipment

*I am a contractor with a storage shed full of equipment gathered to start a new contract and I have a fire. I am held up. The job is held up and we lose on it since we have to get other equipment which takes time. I have a fire insurance but what other insurance do I need to protect me against such a thing if it happens again?*  
 —L.R., Windsor.

What you need is a policy of insurance that will guarantee your normal earnings will continue in the interim between the fire loss and getting back to a normal basis of operation on the job. This insurance policy must cover such contingencies as having to hire or rent other equipment to save delay and meet the additional cost of that. It may have to meet a time penalty clause in the contract also.

The policy that does this is Loss of Earnings coverage. It is written on a co-insurance basis and also on a non-co-insurance form for smaller contractors whose books do not have the needed detail that a larger operator would have recorded.

### Factory Rent

*Fire in a factory I own has made the place untenable. It will be three months before the contractor has it ready for occupancy again. In the meantime I am losing my rental income from it. This is the first claim I have had under my fire policy in 45 years. Will the fire policy pay the loss of rent for the three months as well as the fire damage? It does not say so on the policy—E.C., Toronto.*

If it doesn't say so on the policy I would not think you have a claim. It is not a contingency that would be normally covered in the ordinary fire policy. One fire in 45 years is a commendable record but is no guarantee for the next 45 years.

What is your position in this matter? Do you operate the factory as well as own it? If you do you would be well advised to consider Business Interruption Loss of Earnings Insurance. If your sole concern is the rental income as the owner but not the operator, then you should check up on Rental Insurance as that is the coverage which would reimburse you in such a case. I would suggest you discuss this situation with a specialist in these coverages related to fire.





Manager of one of the Royal Bank's Calgary (Alta.) branches watches construction of a customer's new building

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## Point of View

by Jessie Robson Bothwell

# Let Us Adjourn—To The Home

CANADIAN WOMEN are in a fair way of being clubbed to death; the epidemic of "meetingitis" started some years ago and has been growing with alarming proportions. I have been a club member myself and I realize the very fine work being accomplished by some women's organizations, but in our enthusiasm have we not overdone it? Has this "togetherness" (horrible word from across the border) not dwarfed our personal inclinations and efforts?

The motion now before you is—Let us adjourn. May I speak to the motion and ask your support?

A number of our societies were created owing to the needs of two World Wars, but not only have the majority of these been kept, others have been added. The difficulty is that it is not only the younger women who are "joiners", the older ones are just as keen. The type of Grandma we knew is almost extinct, and in her place has come the lady who insists she is one of the "girls", and demands that she be called by her first name. Many of us, though, still have memories of a real Grandma, with a bonnet and knitting needles and peppermints—the kind to whom a small boy could appeal for a second piece of mince pie.

I stood not long ago in a cemetery in one of our Western cities where lay many of the brave pioneer women of these pitiless prairies; as I read some of the headstones (small, modest, some hand-made) I thought how appropriate they were. "Her children shall arise and call her blessed"; "I have fought the good fight"; "Rest in Peace". They recalled the sacrifice, the bravery and the struggle of these women whose lives were lived quietly, without publicity and without applause, and whose faces had calm dignity, strength and individuality.

I wondered if such tributes would be quite fitting or if they would not even be a little absurd, over the graves of the modern women. As we pride ourselves on our straightforward sincerity, our ability to call a "spade a spade", allow me to suggest some suitable epitaphs: For the Golf Champion—"The Last Hole"; for the Bridge devotee—"I pass"; for the cigarette smoker—"Ashes to Ashes"; for the Club President—"The meeting is adjourned".

Labor-saving devices are widely advertised. We are even being relieved of the necessity of working our brains. Why exert your mind—leave it to the executive; all you have to do is to vote as the majority is doing and you are quite safe. And our efficient sisters not only do our thinking for us, but even our hearts are "organized"; there are flower and sick committees who "officially" look after the sick and afflicted.

A club woman who received much of this organized kindness during a long illness told me that, while she appreciated it, she realized that any little personal thing that was done for her was as "precious ointment" in comparison. You see she knew all the officialdom behind these acts — each member assessed so much etc. Where are the little homely personal kindnesses—the glass of clear jelly, the jar of chicken soup, or the homemade loaf?

So, even at the risk of being unconstitutional, I beg leave to move an adjournment. Will some sister-sufferer who is also in fear of being clubbed to death, please second the motion? I believe it would pass if every Canadian woman would honestly take stock of what her club affiliations are costing her, in every way, and compare them with the results achieved.

The next question is: Where shall we adjourn to? What shall we do with our surplus time? Modern appliances relieve us of a lot of the burden of housework. Shall we give our spare time wholly to social activities, "wearing the white gloves of an aimless life"?

Why not adjourn to the home, not only physically but mentally and spiritually—perhaps the children could do with a little more "mothering"?

Perhaps we can make our social life more family affairs. We have drifted away from the home pleasures because even our recreation is organized. The piano used to be the centre of the family gathering, but now Mother goes to the Music Club for her music, John to his orchestra and Mary to the Junior Musicale. The dining table used to be "the common mercy seat around which they all did

meet", but now it is a rare occasion if the family are all present.

Father may be Rotaring, Mother Canadianizing, or the family at some "stunts" of their own. Old family friends used to be treasured like family heirlooms, but they simply do not exist now; the different members of the family have their own friends. Father moves with a certain "crowd" at the Club; Mother and the girls have their own "sets", while the boys, of course, have their own particular gang. With such a division of interests is it any wonder that the family pew has almost disappeared?

All this organized Boys' and Girls' work follows necessarily because the parents are out of their homes so much. "What's the use of going home anyway. Mum won't be there?" Young people nowadays are perplexed at all the terrifying problems of the world into which their parents brought them; perhaps it would help allay their questioning fears, if they knew there was always "home", where deep love, calm guidance and much wisdom awaited them.

You have been familiar with the constitution of your Club. May I suggest a new constitution for your home? This is John Ruskin's idea of what should constitute a home:—

"This is the true nature of the home. It is the place of peace; the shelter, not only from all injury, but from all terror, doubt and division. In so far as it is not this, it is not home; so far as the anxieties of the outer life penetrate into it, and the inconsistently-minded, unknown, unloved or hostile society of the outer world is allowed by either husband or wife to cross the threshold, it is not home; it is then only a part of the outer world which you have roofed over and lighted a fire in. But so far as it is a sacred place, a temple of the hearth watched over by Household Gods, before whose faces none may come but those whom they can receive with love—so far it is this, and the roof and fire are types only of a nobler shade and light—shade as of a rock in a weary land, and light as of the Pharos in the stormy sea—so far it vindicates the name and fulfils the praise of home."

As I say, let us adjourn and make it that once more. All in favor?

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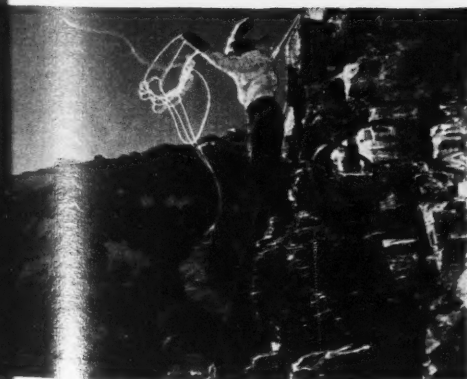


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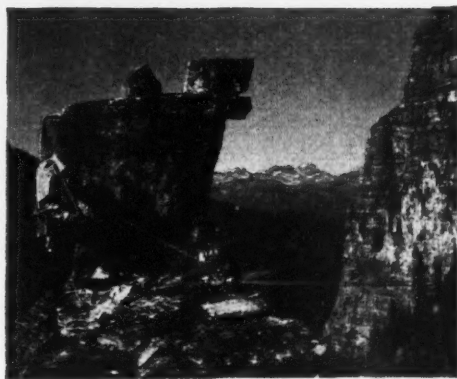
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"Rigging the aerial bridge had been John's job. It took nimble climbing, lots of time. Fascinated by the patient engineering, I didn't have a chance to lose my nerve until I saw John on the other side. Then it was up to me."



3. "I didn't look down until I'd made it safely across. John assured me we hadn't been reckless, but I hate to think what might have happened if a rope had slipped. I insisted that we rappel down, using our climbing ropes as friction brakes."

4. "Back in Banff, John insisted on celebrating my tightrope act with his best—Canadian Club! It was natural to meet my favourite at Canada's famous mountain resort. I find it wherever discriminating people gather."

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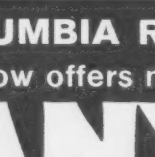
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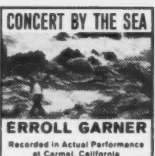
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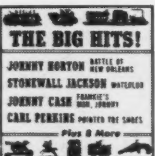
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